PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY BRAND IN THE WORLD.
Milk

No. 54,019.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
9th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA *	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6595
16th "	PERSIA	7961		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7559		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10513		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA *	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6922
25th "	PERSIA	7961		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	3,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	3,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

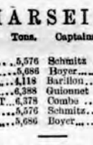
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses	16th February.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badewich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badewich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5992	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colediani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th February.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Samson House, 15, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 11th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 7th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 8th Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,193 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 7th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahoneys, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 15th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	990	25th Feb.	Aden, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
5th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	13th Apr "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb.' 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belato	17th Mar "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 50. HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	730	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	Jan. 12	Jan.	23	Feb	3	Feb. 10
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,255	"	26	Feb. 7	"	19	" 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb.	2	" 14	"	28	Marc 26
*	Aston Hall ‡	5,627	"	11	" 24	Marc	9	" 24
†	City of London *	5,000	"	21	Marc 4	"	18	Apl. 16
**	City of Karachi	5,547	Marc	1	" 12	"	28	Marc 30
†	City of Cartago	5,534	"	11	" 23	Apl.	4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	"	19	" 31	"	13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl.	10	Apl. 21	May	2	May 9
*	City of Agra	4,908	"	17	" 29	"	11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	"	29	May. 10	"	21	" 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is in still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.
PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.
PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.
BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.
SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000-00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,398,686-99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey,
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/43 Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Lioeyang	Hankow	Newchang	Osaka
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
San Francisco	Peking	Dairen	Bombay
Mitsukoshi	Antung	Chefoo	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0
Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.		
The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15	0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action ...	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement...	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch	45	8

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALE! SALE!!

For twenty days only up to 20th February 1907,
JAPANESE SILK GOODS AND CURIOS
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
Commenced from 1st February.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY...PEARSE and Co.
CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.....PEARSE and Co.
TIFFIN, DINNER, ...PEARSE and Co.
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c. .....PEARSE and Co.

PEARSE & CO.

ICES, TEA AND COFFEE, ...PEARSE and Co.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.....PEARSE and Co.
CELEBRATED FRENCH AND MOCHA COFFEE....PEARSE and Co.
INQUIRIES AND TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED at PEARSE and Co.'S

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Waters Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.
W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS!
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RAPHORE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY 2.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that a LIMITED SPACE will be PROVIDED in the STATION (Victoria Terminus), on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR of AFGHANISTAN and its Dependencies, for the accommodation of non-official ladies and gentlemen to whom cards will be issued by the Undersigned, on application in writing only.

The issue of cards to High Officials, Consuls, Distinguished Persons, other Gazetted Officers and Reporters, will be arranged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY, 4TH FEBRUARY 1907.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that First Entries at Rs. 3. Each Entry CLOSE on SATURDAY, February 9th. Second and Final Entries at Rs. 5 each. Entry CLOSE on TUESDAY, February 12th.

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HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 18th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

ADELPHI SOCIAL CLUB,

MONTHLY Dance at the Adelphi Hotel on Friday, 8th February 1907. Non-Members, Rs. 1 to admit one gent and 2 ladies. Tickets to be had through members only. No tickets to be had at the door.

WELLER,
Honorary Secretary.

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(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

MR. VRAJDAS BHAIDAS.—Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at No. 12-14, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1907, at 4 p.m. (S. T), for the purpose of confirming the following Extra-ordinary Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, on the 15th day of January, 1907 :—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the said Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same upon the dissolution of the Company."—Dated this 4th day of February, 1907.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are requested TO NOTE that there is a MISPRINT in the PROSPECTUS. In Classes 38 and 39 the date of importation should read "SINCE 1ST JULY, 1906" and NOT 1905.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for :—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

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Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY).

THE AGENT B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, up to noon of the 1st March, 1907, for the SUPPLY of Oils from 1st April, 1907 to 31st March, 1908.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign reason for so doing.

W. LONGMUIR,
Officiating Store-keeper,
B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.

SAHASTIPUR,
DATED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

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DRUM CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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YE FREQUENTERS OF MALARIAL DISTRICTS!

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A SURE CURE for all kinds of Fevers. Positively eradicates Malarial Poison from the System. Prevents and cures Plague. Of all Chemists. Beware of Spurious substitutes.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

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ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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In effect better than name. Try and verify. It vitalizes the cerebro-spinal system and vivifies the failing energy. Per bot. Rs. 3-8.

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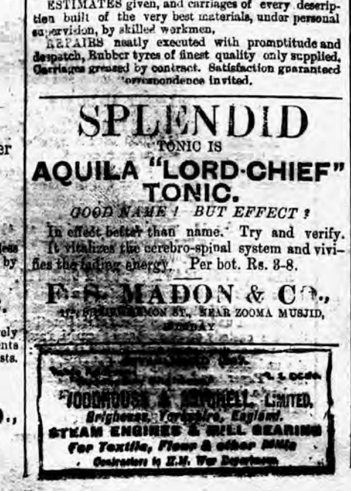

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MATINEE | TO-DAY
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Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

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Box Plan at the Circus. Open daily from 10 a. m. till 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

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AN ORGAN RECITAL

will (D. V.) be given

at 6 30 p. m. on MONDAY, 18th February, at the C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Madam HESTER OTWAY has kindly consented to sing and Miss SCHMUCK will preside at the Organ, which has been recently enlarged and revoiced. The Church Choir will also sing and the programme will include violin pieces by Mr. Arnold Schmuck and Miss E. SCHMUCK, and an Organ Solo by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A.

During the service a collection will be made on behalf of the great work of the Church Missionary Society which is sadly in need of funds.

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Saturday ,, 16th.—"Girl Behind the Counter."
Monday ,, 18th.—"Geisha."
Tuesday ,, 19th.—"Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday ,, 20th.—"See See."
Thursday ,, 21st.—"Girl on the Stage."
Friday ,, 22nd.—"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday ,, 23rd.—"Mr. Popple of Ippleton."

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

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THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY, 9-30 P.M.

HUMOROUS EVENING
"AMONG THE MAORI"

DON'T FORGET!

Book your seat at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

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Owing to the Success of the first event the mangement has the pleasure to announce

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WEDNESDAY 6TH FEBRUARY,
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From 9 to 10 O'clock.

Sports Commence Immediately after 10 O'clock.

1st EVENT for Gentlemen—"SKATING BACKWARDS
PRIZE—Silver top, Pocket Flask.
2nd EVENT for Ladies—"BALLOON RACE."
PRIZE—Beautiful Feather Fan.
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PRIZE—Ladies' Writing Case.
5th EVENT for Gentlemen—'PARCELS DELIVERY.'
PRIZE—Silver Mounted Malacca Cane.
6th EVENT Ladies & Gentlemen—"CIGAR RACE."
PRIZES { for Lady—Handsome Lace Collar
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Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names, mentioning the event they wish to enter for, not later than noon on February 6th, to Soundy & Co., Mongini Brothers or the Rink Office.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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For Complexion Troubles due to Heat.

—for freckles, sunburn, heat-spots, you cannot use a better or pleasanter remedy than

Rowland's Kalydor

"For *Your* Skin."

Rowland's Kalydor is most soothing, healing, and refreshing. It readily removes all blemishes caused by heat—it makes your complexion white, clear, velvety and healthy. This preparation cannot possibly harm the most delicate skin. Get a bottle to-day from your chemist, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furnitures on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been rushed out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a HEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Byculla Fraser, Fort.

FOR SALE—One Five Tons Thornycroft MOTOR LORRY in working order. Apply to BROOKS and Coy., No 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A Hindoo or Goanese CLERK, for Customs work. Security required. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required by letter early, to PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for "Life" work by a leading British Company :—Remuneration according to previous records of business. Apply No. 1612B C/o. this paper.

WANTED.—A Hindoo or Portuguese CLERK, must understand English and be a quick and good writer. References required. Pay Rs. 45, or more, if qualifications satisfactory. Apply "A. B. C.", Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 43-44 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crapes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An Inspection is invited

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an Inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Take Hippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. FALNEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Fare ! and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicine which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Rs. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality, M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Rose Gem Jewellery and Barton's Best Electroplated wares at very moderate prices. Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of [illegible] and plush goods for presentation DURANT & Co., [illegible] Street.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL REVENUE No.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand ; printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 1-8 per thousand ; if printed on flap Rs. 3 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rhds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 28/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8086. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and applied.—Chuckla, No. 6

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8045, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. Rd., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicine required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 4 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co, Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' in size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-12 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Malabar, war—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ghat Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas [illegible] Re. 1 including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining Stock-in-trade of the Bombay Tailoring Co., consisting of Woollen and Cotton Piece Goods, Shop Furniture, Electric Lights and Fan, etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37 Hornby Road, Fort, next to Alice Buildings by order of the concerned, the remaining stock-in-trade of the Bombay Tailoring Co., consisting of woollen and cotton piece-goods, such as all wool colored venetian, coatings, cashmeres, serge, corkscrew, alpacca, worsted black and colored Italians, white and colored gauze, cricket and tennis flannels, striped calico, Holland canvas, satin drills, khakee cloth, white shirtings, velvets, ready-made suits, coats, trousers, overcoats Railway rugs, woollen mauds, neckties, bows, collars bats, bonnets, socks and stockings, bone and other buttons, cotton and silk thread, handkerchieves, shop furniture, such as cupboards, shelves, show cases, hat and book stands, clocks, tin trunks, hat and cash boxes, Holdalls, leather bags and trunks, iron safe, electric light and fan, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION Sale Of Valuable Landed Property On Mody Bay Port Trust Estate On Frere Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1907, at 4-30 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Umer Peer Mahomed and another by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd May, 1901, the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring two hundred and ninety-one and eight-ninth square yards on thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480, which the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2852 (B) and Street No. 119 (B), all which premises are situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, and in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by unoccupied land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the West by Frere Road, on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Abdul Hussein Hiptoolla, and on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Ratansha Ardeshir Parak.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., the attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the General Post Office, 2nd floor, Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, by Devji Canjee and others, also open carved blackwood furniture, such as wardrobe, chiffoniers, teapoys, sliding dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs-lined plush marble topped tables and teapoys, single and double bed-steads Cabinets and chiffoniers, mirror door single and double almiras, clothes presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, revolving office table, wind proof table lamps, rich table ornaments, Indian carpets, handsome engravings, etc., the property of [illegible] & R. JARDINE, Esq., Presidency Post Master.

Catalogues are ready [illegible] property is on view 4 days before the [illegible]

On SUNDAY [illegible] CRAWFORD [illegible] Auction at the [illegible] (second floor) [illegible] valuable [illegible] and chairs, [illegible] meatsafe, [illegible] cabinets [illegible] room set [illegible] bedsteads [illegible] chest of drawers [illegible] tables mirror [illegible] cheval [illegible] chandeliers English [illegible] walnutwood [illegible] piano by Hopkinson, etc., the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, this day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., the following :—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Damoder Govindji—

6646-12—2 cases pink paper.

On account of the concerned—

1 case 36 pieces printed cotton muslin.
16 pieces Japanese silk.
20 doz. Japanese silk pieces.
5 doz. Japanese silk sashes.
1 case 40 watches.
4 cases wooden tooth picks.
2 cases letter paper.
1 case mechanical fans.
1 case toys (rubber dog

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Beme 1899 tons captain S H Stock well will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sherala, 3,400 tons, captain C Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Century 2,759 tons, captain A Robinson arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a cargo of railway sleepers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, captain J Farquharson will sail to-day for Calcutta Rangoon &c, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Banca 3793 tons captain W R Le Mare sailed yesterday for Yokohama with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1,609 tons captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, and coast ports, with a general cargo 67 cases opium and the following passengers:—Miss Birrel, Mr Webb, Mr Wright, Mr Rossi, Dr Miss Chase, Mr Ali Suleman.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr Black ..... R I M
Assaye ..... Captain Saymour ... Sou'ton ... 8-2 Transport
H M S Diadem ..... Capt C H Umfreville ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... Capt C S Hickley ..... R Navy
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr S D Vale ..... R I Marine
H M S Hermes ..... Capt D R L Nicholson ..... R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ..... R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ... Comdr Loch ..... R I Marine
Three Torpede Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 5.

Akbar	1440	Baldwin	H C Joosub
Belle of France	2416	Leslie	Cory Bros
Beme	1899	Stockwell	Shaw Wallce & Co
Century	2759	Robinson	Bomonji & Co
Hatumet	2884	Peters	Greaves Cotton & Co
Kasara	504	McDiarmed	M M & Co
Kola	810	Moxon	M M & Co
Malta	3022	Peters	P & O Co
Oriental	2085	Lewellin	Aden ... 9-2 P & O Co
Shanjehan	3368	Davison	Shah S N Co
Simla	3825	Goldsmith	Calcutta ... 2-2 P & O Co
Sirdhana	2074	Farquarson	C'cutta ... 6-2 M M & Co
Shirala	310	Scott	M M & Co
Washington	2459	Jansen	Standard Oil Co
Waroonga	1609	Chappell	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Feb. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK,

Bkd.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Ilford	3789	Mckerlie	A'werp	9-2	T M & Co
B	City of Agra	5096	Browne	K'chi	8-2	K Nixon & Co
C	& R Monteith	2055	Stevenson	A'werp	6-2	M M & Co
F	Lincolnshire	2567	Clarke	Hull & A'werp	W & A G	&Co
G	Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	8-2	A Strandes
H	Torridge	2474	Fleming	Antwerp	10-2	J M & Co
K	Tokio	2481	Tarn	Hull ... 8-2		F Money & Co
L	Dartmouth	2125	Mackrell	L'pool	15-2	T M & Co
N	Burnby	2361	Thomas	Baltimore	2-2	R A Willis
O	Aroonia	2903	Galin	Genoa	7-2	F Morrison & Co
P	Murisot	173	Morris	Mostyn Deep	9-2	M M & Co
P	Macedonia	5245	Bennett	China	9-2	M M & Co
Q	Kuntsford	2889	Richardson	L'pool	10-2	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Manchester	3362	Findlay	K'chi	8-2	K N & Co
2	Wardha	2561	Peck	Calcutta	6-2	M M & Co
3	Stephanotes	2564	Goodridge	D'kirk	15-2	W & A G & Co
4	Simoon	2379	Rowe	Havre	6-2	K Nixon &Co
6	Clan Mcdougall	2976	Sterling	London	9-2	P Muir & Co
7	Ischia	2784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-2	F Orocco
8	Bordseer	2835	Black	D'kirk	9-2	T M & Co
10 & 11	Liebenfels	3325	Lemwig	Karachi	7-2	Glen & Co
12	Macedonia	5245	Bennett	China	6-2	P & O Co
15	Binavon	2543	Thomson	D'kirk	9-2	Turner M & C
16	Longship	2543	Saker	N'port	8-2	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Pekin	2322	Mitchell	R'goon	N F Shah L S		K Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Waroonga s	Chappell ...	Basreh, Jan 28
	Shirala s	Scott	Calcutta, Jan 15
	Century s	Robinson	Sydney, Jan 5
	Clan Farquhart s ..	.....	Liverpool, &c

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Foyle s	Barnes	Calcutta
	Conleaffe s	Pottinger ...	Leith, &c
	Banca s	Le Mare	Yokohama

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Sirdhana, Farquharson, for Rangoon, &c
„ Beme, Stockwell, for Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Malta, for China
„ Lincolnshire, for Antwerp, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Steamer	Names.	From
2	Shahzada	R White	Moulmien
	Palawan	A F Street	London
	Mahronda	H W Armstrong	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Montgomershire	P Gibson	Dundee
Arratoon Apcas	A E Gentles	Hong Kong
Clan Macmillan	A W Simpson	Boston
Sanctoria	W Ward	Colombo
Singa	—Currie	Rangoon
M Mamatchy	A D Morton	Chittagong
Socotra	W H Hickey	London
Gutenfels	P J Dirdrichen	H'burg and B'sen
Bangala	R P Alexander	Rangoon
City of Madrid	W Keaut	London
Dalmatia	W Keleo	Dunkirk
Lachawanna	F W Grey	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Simson s—100 bales cotton 3,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros 300 bales cottonseed, Gaddum and Co
Kunts ford s—54 bales wool D Nagjee, 3,015 cwt myrabollams, W Bechar, 101 cwt gum, J Nurbheram, 60 bales wool M Ratan & Co

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdougall s—622 cwt nigerseed, A B'sciteck and Co; 46 bales aloe, S Rahimtoo's 25 bales hemp S Comersey

FOR HULL.

Orderer s—3,050 cwt cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bordseer s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, W Bechar, 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros
Binavon s—3,70 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 4,000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co
Stephanotis s—900 cwt horns, E Mahomed, 55 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Damjee and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Ilford s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 250 bales Jeejeebhoy 4,002 cwt gingellyseed Societa Coloniale Italiana 101 cwt gum, P Jetliabhoy 705 cwt myrabollams, A H A Curim and Co
Tarridge s—1,000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros, 190 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 190 cwt gingellyseed, K Nixon and Co ; 2,950 cwt gingellyseed, J Pachiri
Membassa s—500 cwt myrabollams, Rb Comersey
Kincombire s—1,000 loose manganese, Societa Coloniale Italiana 150 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate

FOR HAMBURG.

Dartmouth s—4,791 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Bros, 4,336 bales cottonsd, W Wolf and sons 101 cwt gum, P Jetliabhoy 990 bales cotton, Damjee and Co ; 102 bales hemp, P Bhimjee
Lindenfels s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 1 bale sw'st aloes Schweiger and Co ; 30 cwt silhanum and 26 cwt cardamoms M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 36 bales cotton Glade and Co
Benaven s—26 cwt hoatsticks, R Ramjee and Co ; 243 cwt mowa-seed and 162 cwt turmeric, M E Ebrahim and Co ; 200 cwt silhanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 56 cwt oldrubber M Sonjee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Loughlips s—318 bales cotton, 3030 cwts groundnuts and 17461 cwts teaseed Ralli Bros,

FOR GENOA.

Aroonia s—310 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
Macedonia s—9 cwt spoods horns, M H E Ellias 5 chests opium, G Shobhagmul ; 17 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 70 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 19 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 40 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 67 chests opium P and O Co ; 8 chests opium, M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—1,500 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co ; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Macedonia s—23 chests opium, A E H Abraham ; 29 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 18 chests opium ; C Ebrahim and Co ; 27 chests opium E Noordin and Co ; 18 chests opium C Bomonji and Co ; 37 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—300 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 1000 bales cotton The M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton K Goculdas and Co ; 112 bales cottan The Bombay Co ; 1000 bales cotton, Damjee and Co ; 700 bales cotton N Carsetji and Co.
Ischia s—300 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 200 bales cotton Jahangir B Petit and Co ; 800 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—600 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co

SPEAKING on Jan. 14 at a Unionist meeting at Liskeard, General Sir R. Pole-Carew referred to the new Army scheme. He said Mr. Haldane had told the country he did not intend to act in a hurry, but his clear thinking had resulted in the loss of approximately 40,000 men from our already small Army. He could not imagine any man better qualified than Mr. Haldane to persuade the British public that by reducing the Army he was adding to its efficiency. The Secretary for War had talked about a citizen Army and a nation in arms, but at present had done nothing to provide this. Apparently he was persuaded that he had his striking force ready, but he had taken the flower of the Yeomanry and Militia and put them into the fighting line. What we used to consider our second line was now, if not absolutely non-existent, at least considerably reduced.

DENTAL SURGEON,

M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8 ; Shoes, Rs. 3-12
Slippers Rs. 2-4.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HARNESS AND MISCELLANEOUS LEATHER GOODS.
In Stock. To Order. Or Repaired.
Trunks, from Rs. 26 ; Gladstone Bags, Rs. 10.
Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February 4.*] [BOMBAY, *February 5.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16		3/16
3 do. Rentes	95¼	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103¼		¼
3¼ do. Govt. Securities	65 3/16	¼	
Bar Silver in London	31 1/8	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months hence	32	un	chgd
Do. in New York	69	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24	·01	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·84¼	¼	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills	4½%	½	
Do. 3 months' sight	4½%	½	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%		
Do. 7-day Market Loans			

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £600,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) . . . . . 1s. 3 1/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots . . . . . Steady.
Futures . . . . . Firm
East Indian . . . . . Dull
Manchester . . . . . Steady
Total Sales . . . . . 12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export. 1,000 „
Imports . . . . . 6000 „
Mid-Americans . . . . . 5·90 ungd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1/32

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·56	5·54	5·53	5·52	5·51
		plus 0·5		
	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
	5·45 plus 0·5	5·43 plus 0·5	5·40	5·38
			plus 0·4	

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports . . . 33,000 bales.
Do. do. last year . . . 26,000 „
Exports to Great Britain . . . 11,000 „
Do. to Continent . . . 11,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged.

11·00 unchgd

Futures.—Month of March, 9·25 plus 13
Do. do. July, 9.52 plus 10.
} Declined early owing to Bear pressure and Bulls unloading and advanced later on through expectation of a decrease in the movement.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 1/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·16 } plus 10
Do. do. May 10.20 }
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat . . . . . firm
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,130,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49
Mar.-Apl. Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex- ship 5
Apl.-May Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42‡ Apl.-May Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed, steady.

Linseed—
Tone of Linseed, steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged.

RUBBER.
Para Rubber . . . . 5s. 1½d. value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bandle Sovereigns and Govt. Rupees.	Rs. 7,904	Jeddah ..	Mozaffari..	A. A. Rahim
2 Bandles Govt. Rupees.	6,000	Muscat ..	Kola ..	C. Dwarkadas
4 Do.	7,100	Linga ..	Africa ..	Sundry natives
7 Do.	12,903	Bahrein ..	do.	do.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [5TH FEBRUARY 1907

Money—
The Money market is unchanged. Banks are borrowing for two months at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange—
The Market opened slightly firmer to-day at 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 5/32d. for Demand Bank Bills. There were no buyers at these rates and later on some Banks offered to sell wire at 1s. 4 5/32d. for this week's delivery without finding many buyers. The Credit rate opened at 1s. 4 7/16d., 3 months' sight for two mails. In the morning one or two Banks would have bought at 1s. 4 13/32d., 3 months' sight for the mail of 22nd February but the rate is now only available for March. Bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1/4 5/32
Demand Draft	1/4 5/32 to 3/16
Credits—3 months' sight...	1/4 7/16
Do. 6 months' sight...	1/4 19/32
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight	161
Yokohama—30 days' sight	168½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	221½

Government Paper—
The Market opened steady at 97 5/16 ready and 97 5/8 for the settlement and closes about 1/16 higher. There have been some small buyers in the Bazaar but business has been on a small scale and the market closes quiet as under :—

Cash	97·7
1st Settlement	97·11

Bullion—
There is no change in London Bar silver quotations. Ready bars are quoted at 31 15/16, and for delivering in two months at 32. New York is at 69. There has not been much doing in the local Bazaar and rates close as under. Bar Gold is steady :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	24	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	24	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report—
During the night the tone in the bazaar was steadier, but this morning, in spite of the advance advised in the telegrams received from Liverpool and America, the market opened quiet at yesterday's closing rates, and has continued so throughout the day. These were free sellers of most descriptions for forward delivery, but exporters were holding off, and beyond a small demand for special varities there has been little business reported. Ready cotton is dragging, both exporters and mills being indifferent buyers.

Quotations—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	251/2	March.
Good M. G. Broach	238	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217/18	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon.	238	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	190	„
Fine M. G. Muttla	179/80	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	189	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	187/83	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	173	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	153/59	„
Good Westerns	223	May.

Liverpool Opener—

Opening tone	steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	56,000 „

Future Delivery Prices—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·57	5·56	5·54	5·54
plus 01	plus 02	plus 01	plus 02
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·53	5·50	5·46	5·42	5·39
plus 01	plus 02	plus 03	plus 02	plus 01

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with little doing. Business has been done for most ports at 14s. to 14s. 6d. and sellers are willing to go on at these rates for March April and May, but is not much offering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed—
Ready ... Rs. 7 1 0 per cwt.
April-May ... „ 7 5 6 „
Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	Ready	7	1	6
„ „	Apl.-May	7	3	0
Yellow „	„	7	9	0
Brown Delhi	„	7	4	6

Tone—Quiet,

Gingellyseed—

Bold white	85%	Rs.	49/8
„ „	75%	„	48/8
Black Kutnj	50%	„	47/8
		„	42

Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed—
Ready ... Rs. 38
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed—April-May Rs. 8-6-6 to Rs. 8/7.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed—Rs. 19 to Rs. 19/4.
Tone—Steadier.

Groundnuts—Rs. 40/8
Tone—Steady.

	Rs	a.	p.	
Wheat—				
White Delhi ...	4	8	6	per cwt,
White Pessi ...	4	8	9	„
Tone—Quiet.				

Shares—

Manockjee Petits ...	Rs.	3,575 March,
David Mills	„	433½ „
Tapti Valley Railway ...	„	480
Bank of Bombay ...	„	1,327½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 8 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday,

Cotton	12,867	bales,
Wheat	8,109	cwts
Linseed	2,362	„
Rapeseed	796	„
Gingellyseed	18,029	„
Poppyseed	202	„
Groundnuts	1,380	„
Castorseed	8,031	„
Rice	2,117	„
Myrabollams	1,469	„
Cottonseed	22,868	„
Mowraseed	nil	„
Gram	6,397	„
Joowar	823	„
Maize	nil	

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN INDIA

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

		Month of November.		
		1904	1905	1906
British India				
Bombay		32884453	36032006	37922473
Madras		3138690	2995433	3026615
Bengal		3227500	4243938	3975144
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).		2532597	3000020	2.24838
Punjab		923183	1209411	1118684
Central Provinces and Berar		2091539	22170?4	1041978
Total		44037892	51611902	50631142
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Quilon, Kishengarh & Ujjain		1770690	1946711	1771851
Grand Total		45808582	53558813	52402003

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of a woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1904 and 1905.

		Month of November.		
		1904	1905	1906
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	11056386	11955987	12349619
	yds.	48063186	41982183	53426015
Madras	pds.	7760	51866	67707
	yds.	585575	681799	721908
Bengal	pds.	1109624	1615.79	2410770
	doza.	...	...	492
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	57340	43353	103247
	yds.	116990	203142	421880
	pds.	465.66	637281	490310
	yds.	1603213	2208.67	1529820
	doza.	...	...	924
Punjab	pds.	18141	18317	26784
	yds.	65141	64638	(a)76409
	doza.	...	...	11
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	769156	645833	708051
	yds.	2215330	1993990	2028757
	doza.	...	...	1197
Total	pds.	13032164	13920209	14360005
	yds.	53283493	47360110	60183631
	doza.	7760	51866	68717
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan,	pds.	562?14	657093	614707
	yds.	1986598	2519093	2299054
Grand Total	pds.	13594278	14577302	14974713
	yds.	55269091	50079183	62482685
	doz.	7760	51866	68707

(a) Incomplete

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

THE following are the further Kolar Gold Field returns for last month :—

Oorcagum—10,228 tons, of ore crushed yielded 5,163 ozs. of gold and 4,382 tons of slimes and tailings cyanided produced 454 ozs, making a total yield of 5,617 ozs. compared with 7,840 ozs. for December and 5,629 ozs. for November.

Nundydrog—7,200 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,619 ozs. of gold and 7,290 tons of tailings cyanided produced 815 ozs. making a total yield of 6,434 ozs. compared with 6,457 ozs. for December and 6,316 ozs. for November.

Mysore—16,300 tons, of ore crushed yielded 15,340 ozs. of gold and 13,090 tons, of tailings cyanided produced 1,871 ozs. making a total yield of 17,211 ozs. compared with 18,764 ozs. in December and 17,104 ozs in November.

Champion Reef—15,229 tons of ore crushed yielded 9,106 ozs. of gold and 20,820 tons of tailings cyanided produced 2,185 ozs. making a total yield of 11,291 ozs. compared with 11,372 ozs. for December and 11,241 ozs. for November.

Coromandel—1,620 tons, of ore crushed yielded 452 ozs. of gold and 1,680 tons, of tailings cyanided produced 115 ozs, making a total yield of .568 ounces, compared with 527 ozs. in December and 417 ozs. in November.

Bank Block :—2,305 tons of quarts crushed produced 464 ounces of gold; 2,592 tons of tailings cyanided produced 181 ounces. The total production was .645 ounces against 578 in the previous month, an increase of 67 ounces.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CARBERY—January 31, Leonard Cyril, at the Calcutta General Hospital, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Carbery, Kidderpore Docks, aged two years and 11 months.
ISAACS—January 16, at 31 Ezra Street, Calcutta, Mrs. S. H Isaacs.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 4-11m. 5-25a. Low water, 10-37m., 10-46a.
First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Lord Bishop's visitation in the Cathedral, 10-15 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Lord Reay Lecture in the F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, at 5 p. m.
Bombay Diocesan Conference, Masonic Hall.
Skating Rink, second prize competition.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during January was 822, of whom 527 were males and 295 females.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT,—During January the number of Hindu patients that were treated in the Dispensary was 2,956. Among them the number of new admissions was 665 ; classified as stated below :—

Bhattias 106, Vanias 131, Brahmins 119, Lohanas 85, other castes 224. The average daily attendance was 95.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during January was 3,144 : the daily average being 101; New Admissions 720 ; Parsees 304; Hindoos 1,741; Mahomedans 686; Christians 323.95 children were vaccinated this month.

THE WORLD'S WONDERLAND.—For many hundreds of square miles the central district of the North Island of New Zealand is honeycombed with underground thermal and volcanic action, showing on the surface in hot springs, boiling lakes, geysers, and volcanoes. On the boiling lake of Roto Mahana, the traveller is rowed through the hot, bubbling water, while above him the steam ceaselessly rushes from the rock-surfaces on the banks. At Roto Rua and Whakarewarewa, the Maori villages are situated right among boiling springs and hot pools, so that three steps from the door they can cook their fish and potatoes by placing them in a net in the natural boiling water, while the same distance the other way they can step into a bath of lovely clear-green water at a temperature that makes you reluctant to come out. Mr. J. R. Flynnanderson, who lectures on his experiences in New Zealand in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, has quite a big collection of photo-lantern-slides of the boiling pools and the maori people, and no doubt many will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him. He is a witty and able speaker.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

HARMSTON'S Circus is going strong as ever, and to-night will see an almost entire changed programme, all the items being new, except the great Animal Act and "Looping the Loop." The Frantz troupe will have two new and novel acts, while John Melby Cooke will appear for the first time this season in a Great Jockey Act, while Gus Burns will also make a first appearance with his troupe of educated monkeys, The Ragouls and "The Wheelers" have something new and novel and the Callins Princess Quartette will have some new songs and dances. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and no more delightful hour for the children could be imagined than an afternoon with the clowns and acrobats of Harmstons.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEBRUARY 4.

The weather continues unsettled. Clouds are banking up off and on, and since Wednesday there has been an appreciable change in the weather. The temperature has gone down to 50 degrees and to-day the sky has been cloudy during the whole day but no rain has fallen.

Plague is on the increase here. There were 22 cases and 9 deaths recorded during the week ending 31st ultimo. There is no improvement in the health of the town. Fever and coughs are very prevalent and more persons die every week of fever than of any other diseases.

Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher, the new Superintendent of Police, arrived here on Monday and took over charge from Mr. R. Boyd. Mr. H. R. Hume and Mrs. Hume left for Satara on the 2nd inst.

Mrs. Heaton, wife of Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton before leaving Ahmedabad, visited the Jubilee Female Hospital and was very much pleased with the arrangements.

The Municipal affairs of this place are going from bad to worse. The former Presidents Rao Bahadur Himatlal and R. B. Motilal Lalbhoy went about the city. The Secretary and the Subordinate Inspecting Staff had to be on the alert and had to keep their respective wards in a tolerable condition. The present, perhaps being too busy to do this, there is practically little outdoor work done either by the Secretary or the Inspectors. Mr. Keshowlal Hiralal, notwithstanding all this, misses no opportunity to increase his own personal power and position. His voting for himself on the equal division of votes for himself and his rival Mr. Mulchand Asharam, L. L. B., for a membership on the Gujrat College Board, is somewhat criticicied, for he has deprived the College Board of the services of a tried and energetic and capable man like Mr. Mulchand.

Mr. S. Pudamji, acting District and Sessions Judge, has gone to Dakor on inspection duty, and Mr. Barlee, Assistant Judge, will hold Sessions at Nadiad from to-morrow.

Mr. Lucas, Salt Collector, left for Bombay last night.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

HIS LORDSHIP, Mr. Justice Russell, presided at a sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT KARJAT STATION.

Samuel Francis Haines, Eurasian, a carriage examiner at Parel, was charged by adjournment with attempting to commit the murder of William H. Cooke, European, engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, on the 20th April last, at the Karjat Station refreshment room. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. B. N. Lang defended the accused.

Mr. Weldon, in addressing the jury at the close of the case, said that the first question for them to consider was whether the accused was the person who had committed the offence. The evidence on that point was most conclusive, and it was proved that it was the accused who hit Cooke on the head a hard blow with a testing hammer. The second question for the jury to consider was what offence the accused had committed. It appeared that the accused, after testing the wheels, went to the refreshment room, and as the complainant was coming, hit him a blow on the head with the hammer which he was then carrying in his hand. That act, the learned counsel said, was an attempt to murder; and it was by a mere chance that they saw the complainant alive. If the jury were not satisfied that accused was guilty of an attempt to murder, it was open to them to find him guilty of the lesser offence of causing hurt. The most important question in the case for the jury to determine was whether the accused was in his right senses when he committed the offence, and whether he was capable of distinguishing right from wrong. From the evidence and the various statements made by the accused, it was clear that he was right in his mind when he committed the offence, and the pretended insanity was a mere sham. The brakesman who took him in his brake did not find anything wrong in regard to the state of mind of the accused ; and the Alibag doctor who examined him in July was clearly of opinion that there was no sign of insanity during the time the accused was under his observation.

Mr. Lang next addressed the jury for the defence, remarking that the evidence of the doctor who examined the accused at the time the offence was committed was conclusive that the man was not sane at the time. The various statements made by the accused and his subsequent conduct shewed that he was labouring under delusions at the time, and was incapable of knowing that he was doing an act that was wrong, or contrary to law. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel asked the jury to find the accused not guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

In summing up the case, his Lordship told the jury that the case was one which required their most careful consideration for coming to a right conclusion. His Lordship explained the law on the point, and said that it was proved that the accused, some time before the occurrence, was suffering from delusions, and that fact was corroborated by Mr. Williams, one of the witnesses in the case. The real point for the jury to consider was what the state of the mind of the accused was at the time he committed the offence. The doctor who examined him at the time was of opinion that the man was of unsound mind. If the jury came to the conclusion that the accused was of sound mind at the time and was pretending to be insane, they should find him guilty; but if they came to the conclusion that the man was suffering from delusions, and did not know that the act he was doing was wrong or contrary to law, they would be justified in returning a verdict of not guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the ground that the accused was suffering from temporary insanity at the time he committed the

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ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Prices of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

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Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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NOTICE.

MESS DRESS will be worn by those Naval and Military Officers and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Uniform, who attend the BANQUET and RECEPTION at Government House to meet HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR, on the 11th February, 1907.

F. LEE,
Major,
MILITARY SECRETARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BOMBAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor between 12th and 19th instant.

MEMBER.—The suggestion should be sent in to the Gymkhana Boating Secretary. It is not prudent to discuss the affairs of a private Club in a public journal.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1907.

THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THERE are few more delightful, if few more hazardous, tasks than the application to present political problems of lessons derived form the history of the past. It is a fine testimony to the activity of modern historical studies that a school of able political philosophers should flourish side by side with a school of eminent historical researchers. But the co-existence of the two schools is in the nature of things only right and proper, for they are essentially complementary to each other. The researchers are the miners who supply the facts, while the general historians and the political philosophers are the skilled workmen who put them into shape and give them practical application. Sometimes both functions are performed by the same man, and provided the field be not too wide for human capacity the advantages of this combination are generally apparent. One of the most interesting practical histories of recent months is the "Rise and Decline of the Netherlands," by a well-known writer and political philosopher, Mr. J. Ellis Barker. He has eminently combined both the functions alluded to, for he has dug deep for facts—having consulted some 2,000 works and many MS. collections—and at the same time has deduced from these facts some valuable lessons for our present-day statesmen. The presentment of Dutch greatness and decay is primarily intended to be of use to the men who guide the destinies of the British Empire, for Mr. Barker claims to point out in our present system similar defects to those which brought about the fall of the great empire of the Netherlands. The same writer, who is an assiduous contributor to the Reviews, had a very striking article in a recent number of the "Nineteenth Century" entitled "The Future of the British Empire," in which he deduced from historical examples that the British Empire must certainly go the way of all commercial empires of the past unless some imperial system of government is shortly organised, and unless the British military spirit can be given new birth and the decaying agricultural industry revived.

The theme of the present book is somewhat similar, and even though some of those who are capable of judging may regard the conclusions as somewhat over-gloomy, there is no doubt that the history of Holland must contain many lessons of value for Great Britain. In the author's words: "The history of the Netherlands gives us the only existing example of the rise and decline of a modern democracy, and therefore it should be of the very greatest interest to all Anglo-Saxon nations. It should be of special interest to Great Britain, because Great Britain nearly resembles the Netherlands in geographical position, physical structure and climate, elements which have ever exercised a most potent influence upon the historical development of nations." In both cases the geographical situation was favourable to commercial greatness when once the New World had been discovered and the old trade routes had been replaced by new ones. In both, no point of the country was far removed from the sea. In both, the climate is inclement and severe, so that success in a wordly sense involves great hardihood and endurance. As a result of this similarity of feature the development of the two countries has proceeded on parallel if not absolutely identical lines. Great Britain followed in the track of Holland a hundred years behind, and borrowed enormously from her. Holland in the seventeenth century established a world-empire based on trade and industry like the British Empire of the present day. Holland held for a time the carrying trade of the world until the wars with Britain and her own internal decay brought her monopoly to an end. Amsterdam was for centuries the centre of the world's finance as London is to-day. Again, England has very largely succeeded to the proud position of light and liberty so long enjoyed by the Netherlands—the first democracy of modern times. For, commercial greatness and national expansion brings in its wake enterprise and triumphs intellectual, wherefore Holland in the time of her glory was the University of the world, foremost in navigation and in agriculture, in medicine, painting, philosophy, jurisprudence and physical research. Holland had the most learned scholars and her presses put forth more books than all the rest of Europe. But this intellectual primacy passed away with the material prosperity which had given it birth. How was it that the greatness of Holland was so short-lived, and how can her lineal successor escape a similar debacle?

To answer these questions it will be necessary to pay some attention to the Dutch history and constitution. The greatest evil Holland suffered from was the paramountcy of local interests, and this was a survival of the mediæval condition of the country, when there was no state of Holland but only a host of independent towns and separate baronies. It was not until the Dutch came under the Dukes of Burgundy that they in any effective sense become a state. Holland of course did not become an organic state until the inhabitants, maddened by the religious persecutions of their Spanish rulers (who had inherited the Netherlands from the Dukes of Burgundy) rose as one man and, resisting the armaments of the greatest monarch of Christendom, established the United States of the Netherlands, in 1581. Unfortunately the United Netherlands were from the first little more than a loose conglomerate of independent units falsely called a state. The pressure of a common danger for a time kept these separate elements in unison and the personality of William the Silent gave a certain colour of cohesion. When he passed away and the war came to an end the evils bound to arise from the absence of an effective constitution made themselves felt. Every province had its own representative assembly and its own sovereign rights were left far more intact than in the case of the States of the American Union, with the result that the States-General, or central Parliament, was little more than a debating society without power of acting in the name of the nation. Party jealousies and local selfishness perpetuated this disastrous system and the oligarchic party of local autonomy and disintegration under Barneveld—miscalled a hero—won the day against all the patriotic efforts of the stadtholders of the House of Orange. A written constitution should have been insisted on at the beginning, but the opportunity was offered time and time again, and deliberately rejected. Meanwhile the Dutch had created flourishing industries, had founded a vast colonial empire and were monopolising the commerce of the world. But the growth of wealth was accompanied by a growth of utilitarianism and a decay of patriotism, showing itself in a refusal to take a far-sighted view of the political situation and in a disinclination to military service in defence of the fatherland. The turning point in the prosperity of the Netherlands was, roughly, the middle of the 17th century. Whilst Germany was being devastated by the thirty years war, Dutch trade and manufactures, arts and sciences were at their zenith, and the colonial empire of the Dutch had reached its apogee. But luxury had already began to taint the people, and the vicious governmental system did not fail to produce an increase of selfishness. The result was seen in the gradual overthrow of the Dutch empire at the hands of her vigorous rivals and neighbours. England and France were not inclined to tolerate the haughty commercial monopoly of a people who did not even trouble to keep themselves strong against attack. When disintegration and civil strife had resulted in the reduction of the army and navy of the Dutch, Cromwell seized the opportunity to attack them and lower their pride. The lesson of political unity was not learnt, and in the second Anglo-Dutch war (1664—6) the Dutch politicians mismanaged their navy, and Holland could no longer boast herself to be the mistress of the sea. Her weakness tempted French aggression, and in 1672 the proud republic was within an ace of being wiped out of existence. The danger called forth a savage national outburst; the unpatriotic oligarchical leaders were furiously set upon; the House of Orange was replaced in power and William III reorganised the Government. Not even yet was the lesson permanently learnt, and when William died childless in 1702—having recently succeeded to the English throne—the hereditary office of stadtholder was once more abolished. Home rule all round was reinstituted, Marlborough in the Spanish succession war found the alliance of the Dutch more baneful than useful in consequence, and at length the events of 1672 were repeated in 1747. William IV—another member of the house of Orange—became stadtholder, but when the French war was concluded the old party strife was renewed. The Dutch had lost their military spirit; their colonies were being torn from them; they maintained free trade for the benefit of the capitalists while their enemies ruined their manufactures by a vigourous protection, a policy of *laisser-faire* was pursued in all departments of the national life, and by the end of the century when Holland was overrun by Prussian and French armies the greatness of the nation was lost for ever. It was not the narrowness of the country's area which ruined the Netherlands, but the want of will power, a defective constitution and an inveterate habit of selfishness. But for these defects the inordinate prosperity of the Dutch in the 17th century need not have spelt national decay.

But while the reasons for the decline of Holland are clear enough, we are by no means convinced that the author's sinister predictions about the future of the British Empire are just. It may be admitted that too much wealth breeds apathy towards the highest interests of the state; material prosperity often militates against political foresight. The connection between the growth of wealth and the decline of the military spirit also hardly admits of disproof, and we feel that if England were enjoying a lower level of commercial prosperity she would bestir herself more zealously to create a really effective national army. In these respects the value of the lessons to be learnt from the history of the Netherlands are indisputable. Nay, we may even take to ourselves a third lesson—the disintegrating effect of party strife in a democracy. These considerations however refer mainly to the United Kingdom itself. Where Mr. Barker strives to elaborate a comparison between the governmental system of the United Netherlands and that of the British world-empire we fail to follow him. The state of Holland was the nucleus of the confederated states, and the United Kingdom is the nucleus of the British Empire. But the one was a very small and powerless nucleus, the other is rich, populous and powerful of itself, even without the over-sea dominions. There can indeed be no comparison between the two. Nor, if we consider the empire as a whole, does it follow that because the absence of organic government and a written constitution ruined the Netherlands, the British Empire must fall to pieces if it be not more effectually organised. The Dutch states had been separate throughout the middle ages and had no common birth; they only came together by an effort of the will in response to a common danger, and by an effort of the will alone could they have effected a permanent organic union. The British colonies are not separate individualities deliberately united to her, they are sprung from her loins, bone of her bone, flesh of her flesh. Moreover the British self-governing colonies, of which Mr. Barker is specially speaking, are individually far stronger and more capable of defence than the petty states of the Dutch Union. Individually the Dutch States were negligeable quantities, and a powerful bond of union, involving an authoritative central administration, was essential to the security of the Dutch empire. Holland fell because she could not centralise the energies of a number of units individually insignificant. The British Empire may survive without a more potent centralization because the units of which she is composed are not individually insignificant. Were England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales enjoying Home Rule, the parallel would be far more just, and sinister prophecies far more appropriate.

THE MERRY GAME OF GRAB. WHETHER Mr. Winston Churchill be a socialist or no, though he is careful to inform the world on this point, matters little. Whatever happens he is unlikely to take the place of Mr. Keir-Hardie who ranks his adherence to socialism above loyalty and above the ordinary ethics of "thine and mine." The scheme for the provision of old-age pensions is claimed by Mr. Hardie as the child of the Labour Party. How he intends to substantiate the claim is doubtful. According to this leader "they desire our political system, our industrial system and our land system to correspond with the teachings of the Master." Does Mr. Hardie intend to try to show that strikes are justifiable by Scripture? He can only do it on the same principle as that by which he reads "give all that you have" and "take all that he has" as synonymous. Speaking in Scotland recently he definitely stated that he hopes that the land of the Lords will be taken from them and that "the property of the community shall belong to the community and be used for the good of the community." By the same authority it is stated that because the Labour Party have been represented by other than labourites they have, by natural inference, lacked sufficient intelligence to represent themselves. The fact that this leader states that Socialists are counted as atheists confirms his statement and when he holds forth against the industrial system "which, from the smallest weaving shop in Ayrshire to the greatest shipyard on the Clyde, is based upon the foundation of a man trying to get the better of his fellowmen," he entirely forgets the teaching of the talents which is one which he must profess to accept. The statements which we have quoted are professedly the aims of the Labour Party. It must not be forgotten, however, that Mr. Keir Hardie is not the representative of the Labourites, but of a far smaller section which is becoming day by day more and more discredited.

THE "DREADNOUGHT." SINCE other nations have begun to build imitation "Dreadnoughts," attempts are being made to "crab" the original battleship of that name. It is now said that she draws considerably more water than she was designed to, and the Chief Constructor of the Navy has been asked to explain the point. He declares that a difference of more than 5 per cent. was to be found in the weights of ships built in different yards to identical specifications, and that it is not easy to find the reason. Five per cent. on the "Dreadnought's" nominal displacement at load draught is 900 tons, but as the prevalent rumour credits her with drawing 8 ft. more water, the error in that case would amount to about double this number of tons. We are reminded that the designed draught of the "Dreadnought" is 26½ft., and great importance was attached to keeping the draught at a minimum for docking purposes and for the Suez Canal. In the case of the "Formidable" class 1,200 tons brings the ship down 1ft. 8in., or at the rate of 60 tons to the inch. The "Formidable," like the "Dreadnought," was a Portsmouth-built ship and the Admiralty issued a very pointedly worded circular on the fact that the sister ship, the "Implacable," had been built with much lighter weights at Devonport.

WOOD PULP AND PAPER-MAKING. Home papers which print their sheets on wood-pulp paper, having for some time been in fear and trembling as to the depletion of forests of suitable trees, find consolation in Mr. Sindall's report on the suitability of Burma bamboo-pulp for their purposes. Mr. Sindall was deputed by the Government of India to ascertain what sorts of wood, bamboo and other fibres, were adapted as raw material for paper-making. For more than thirty years inquiries have been made in this direction, but without any appreciable results. Mr. Sindall's report is most satisfactory, so far as it relates to his experiments with bamboo, for they prove that that product yields paper pulp of an excellent quality at a price admitting of a good margin of profit. A ton of unbleached bamboo pulp could be produced for about £5, 10s., or, including freight, insurance, &c., for £7, 10s. delivered in London or Liverpool, but, considering the excellence of the pulp, a higher price than that would be realised, since ordinary wood pulp fetches from £8 to £9 a ton. Mr. Sindall suggests that an experiment should be set on foot by Burma arranging to have several tons of pickled bamboo sent to Europe for conversion into paper to determine the value of the pulp.

RAISULI. A Mogador correspondent sends to a contemporary a picturesque description of the clever bandit Raisuli, whom he first saw when he broke jail in that city. Presently, writes the correspondent, a man burst out from the gloomy portals of the jail. His closely shaven head was bare. Neither tall nor short, his robust form was clad in a coarse whitey-brown *jelab*, and as he tore down the square in our direction we observed a long file in his right hand and a flashing curved blade in his left. "A gesture from one of us indicating absolute indifference to the man's escape was rightly interpreted. He paused for a moment, and then—I almost blush to write it—a glance to our left gave him the clue to the road he was seeking. Swerving promptly to his right, he disappeared from view, and in less than two minutes was outside the nearest gate and on the open plain, making vigorous tracks northward for home, sweet home. This was my first acquaintance with Morocco's most notable bandit, Moulai Hamed ben Risoul, better known across the Mediterranean as Raisuli."

LORD CURZON, with his three daughters, has taken up his residence at Reigate Priory, where he will remain until May, when Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Greville will resume their tenancy of the place.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th ultimo, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 7,073 maunds and Rs. 20,150 in the earnings.

MR. FLETCHER, the new Judge, appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Home, will arrive and take his seat at the High Court during the first week in March.

THE Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church invite the members of the Scottish Community, and others interested in the old Scots' Cemetery in Marine Lines, to meet at the cemetery on the evening of Friday, 8th instant, at 6 p.m., to consider important proposals.

THE annual accounts, for the year ending in December last, of the Bombay Plague Relief Fund, shew that the year was started with a bank balance of Rs. 4,431-2-7 and with Rs. 14-6-7 in hand, Rs. 200 was disbursed in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through the plague epidemic, and Rs. 4,245-0-2 remains in hand.

BERLIN LETTER.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS AND THE NATIONAL FEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 18.

THE dissolution of the Reichstag took place, as is well known, because two large parties, the Catholics and the Socialists, refused to vote the supplies demanded by the Government for the suppression of the insurrection in S. W. Africa. A dissolution of this kind is of course not an act of violence, but rather an appeal to the nation according to the terms of the constitution. The appeal to the people on the part of the Government against a party vote would have no meaning, unless the Government was convinced that the parties in voting in this manner were not representing the will of the nation but acting in opposition to it. This power of dissolving parliament is, then, a necessary safeguard against the arrogance of party leaders and is an eminently democratic institution, since, in political crises, it calls upon the people as a whole to act as arbiter in the question at issue.

The German Government, then, must have counted upon the voters thinking differently from their representatives. The trend of the election contest up to the present has shown that the Government is thoroughly justified in its view of the situation.

The unpatriotic vote of the Centre, which represents the German Catholics, has in fact roused strong opposition to its action amongst the ranks of its own party. Although this party is exceptionally well and rigorously organised, it presents more and more the appearance, as if this opposition to the unpatriotic attitude of the leaders will result in the malcontents voting against the party at the coming election. Some notable and prominent Catholics in W. Germany have formed themselves into a committee for the purposes of setting up National Catholic candidates to oppose those of the Centre. Even the safest of the Catholic constituencies, which up to the present have remained in the undisputed possession of the Centre, will now be contested by "National Catholics." How great must this indignation be against

THE ANTI-NATIONAL PARTY,

seeing that it has succeeded within so short a time in creating an entire organisation! In judging of this movement it is not at all a matter of importance, as to how many seats these National Catholics will secure in the new Reichstag. The really important thing is, that a lesson will be administered to the Clericals from the ranks of their own followers. In this way a proof is being given that the German nation which cannot be accused of taking too great an interest in the ordinary political questions, is nevertheless at bottom patriotic, and when national questions are at stake leaves its pootising and philosophising and stands in solid array behind a Government, which is conscious of the national tasks committed to its care. That is a fact doubly interesting from the standpoint taken by foreigners. One frequently hears the opinion expressed by these people in the saloons of the ocean-liners, when they are seeking to while away the monotony of the eternally indifferent by discussing politics, that the military might of the German Empire is seriously impaired by the Socialists, who are enemies of the State. Nothing could be further from the truth. The election cries, for instance, now being made use of by the Socialists, are anxiously avoiding all reference to the national aspect of the contest.

In the same way as the Centre is doing, the Socialist leaders are trying to convince the voters that the present issue is not at all a national one. Both parties, in fact, know only too well, that it is a dangerous thing for them to tamper with national sentiment.

It would certainly be a mistake, however, to expect that the outcome of the election will be the loss of a large number of seats by the anti-National-ist parties. These parties are too well organised, and it takes much longer to kindle into enthusiasm the German temperament than that of other and more excitable nations.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

During the past two years English ratepayers have come to regard with growing disfavour the municipal management of tramways and other industrial enterprises on account of the rapid increase of the municipal expenses and debts directly incurred by them. Already in 1902 the sum total of these local debts, which amounted to 407 million sterling, or about half the national debt for the United Kingdom, was felt to be excessively high, and the annual increase of these local debts, at that time estimated at £19,000, was considered to be nothing less than municipal extravagance. In Germany also, at the beginning of 1906, the demands for money on the part of town and district councils were felt to be extraordinarily great. The large banks and lending houses have drawn the attention of administrative bodies to the fact, that the general interest of the public calls for more moderation in this respect. Furthermore, at the end of May last, under the influence of the Prussian State Bank they came to the decision no longer to advance money for municipal loans at the rate of 3½ per cent. and thus to compel corporations in all future enterprises to reckon on paying a return of 4 per cent. at least. This decision was in no sense due to any doubt as to the ability of the corporations to maintain their previously high credit. In spite of the action of the banks and other lending houses, one of the towns affected by it, Frankfort on the Main, proved at once that it was able to negotiate in New York a loan of 15 million marks at 3½ per cent. In the light, however, of the general economic situation this rapid action on the part of the municipal loan commission seemed rather unduly hasty. This view of the matter is

READILY EXPLAINED

by a survey of the most recent development of municipal finance in the leading countries of Europe. In Great Britain and in Prussia the expenditure on the part of local corporations during a period of 20 years, from 1883 to 1902, has more than doubled. In Great Britain the sum total rose from £63,150,000 to £152,150,000, and in Prussia from £24,100,000 to £57,600,000, whilst in France the increase was much more moderate, the expenditure rising from £53,300,000 in 1885 to £56,400,000 in 1902. This difference is, for the greater part, owing to the fact that, during this interval of twenty years, the population of England and of Prussia has largely increased, whilst that of France has been at a standstill. Still, however, when this advance in expenditure is reckoned per head of the population, the result for Great Britain is an increase from 35-62 sh. to 72-53 sh., per head, for Prussia from 17-38 to 33-43. sh., whilst France on the other hand, shows the slight increase of from 27-88 to 28-96 sh., per head. The principal reason why the towns and departments of France come behind those of England and Prussia in the matter of increase of expenditure is that in France, owing to the traditional concentration of the administration, the cost of education is borne by the Government exchequer, and that the profitable municipal institutions, which bring in a good return in the form of interest, such as the gas and water services, the tramways, and the fire insurance, are in the hands of private companies, whereas in England and Prussia they are responsible for one half of the municipal expenditure. In spite of this, however, municipal debts in Prussia are still somewhat less than those in France. In England the municipal debts amount to 224-66 sh per head of the population as compared with 89-56 sh., per head in France. The outcome of these

STATISTICAL INVESTIGATIONS

is that the condition of municipal finances in Prussia is much more favourable than that in France, and especially than that in England, although the public activity of Prussian municipalities is more comprehensive (particularly as regards schools and hospitals) than the English and French. The extraordinary developed activity of the Berlin town council has been described in the most glowing colours by the English commission, which came over for the purpose of studying its municipal administration last Autumn. When, however, we turn to the accounts of Berlin and its 15 suburbs and to compare them with those of London and Paris, we find that the municipal debts of the former only amount to 175·6 sh. per head of the population, whilst those of London reach 294·91 sh. and those of Paris 752·8 sh. per head.

The financial condition of the Prussian towns, which according to the preceding comparison is extremely satisfactory, must be attributed principally to the fact that their system of independent administration dates from the year 1808, whilst that of England was only partially introduced after the Reform Bill of 1835, and that of France not before 1875. The Prussian towns had thus in their possession old property, the value of which has multiplied itself in the course of time, whereas the English municipalities were from the very first dependent for their income on the rates, and those of France have been deprived to a large extent of their rating powers by the State, which has absorbed these for its own purposes.

"THE LAST SUPPER."

The report of the Commission appointed to investigate the condition of Leonardo da Vinci's world famous painting "The Last Supper" in the refectory of the cloister of St. Maria delle Grazie at Milan and to make suggestions as to the means to be employed to preserve it, has now appeared in the official journal "Bollettino d'arte." Names such as those of the new general director of Fine Arts, Conrado Ricci, and the historian of art, Luca Beltrami, two men enjoying European reputation, give decisive importance to this report. The contents of it, in a word, are deeply humiliating. They show what a series of terrible misfortunes this picture has had to withstand, floods, hurricanes, dilapidations of the wall and barbarous attempts at re-painting. The chief reason, however, for its decay is, and still remains, the technique which Leonardo employed on his "Last Supper"; for he despised the old fresco technique so long adhered to, and painted his famous work in oil on the wall. The consequence is that the paint is continually flaking off from the wall; and until this process is checked, there can be no thought of commencing to prop up the wall. When one tries to imagine the dust, the decomposition of the varnish, the re-paintings or rather re-smearings, which have been carried out in the most varied kinds of technique, he can perhaps form some idea of the lamentable state of this masterpiece. The proposal made by the commission for its restoration is that the colours should be fixed on the wall by means of thoroughly reliable durability and to make the picture somewhat clearer by carefully removing the glue from it. In the present condition of the picture, however, every square inch of it must be treated separately, and in every single instance success is doubtful. Cavenaghi will superintend the work of restoration, which is to be commenced in the coming Summer. We may rest assured that every precaution will be taken, but how far the artists will succeed in achieving a permanent result is very doubtful, seeing that this masterpiece is in such a sad condition.

ASCH.

THE IDEAL HUSBAND.

[BY A BACHELOR.]

I asked his wife to tea at the Club the other day; he came, too, with her, and sat it out while she discoursed at great length on the iniquities of her servants, the inelegancies of other women's toilettes and the way their husbands neglected them, or they their husbands (I forget which). I was so struck with the man's quiescent manner, that I sought to cultivate his acquaintance, and dragged him off to play billiards when I met him one day in the reading room. "My wife is trying on a new dress" he said ('frock' I corrected) "and will not be here till later." We played billiards; he was 58 to my 37 when a Club chokra rushed in and spoke to him. "I'm afraid I must go" he said, quietly, and he put on his coat, "my wife is waiting. Will you kindly put the game down to me?" He went, and left me speechless. A difficult man to get to know, I thought to myself. But it happened on another evening that I met him entering the Club. He got out of a rickshaw, which one doesn't often see in Bombay and explained that his wife was at a purdah party. "Why" I said, 'do you use a rickshaw of all things, in Bombay?' "My wife," he replied, "dislikes horses, they are troublesome and expensive to keep, and the syces make so much noise in the early morning. We do not ride in ticca gharries, since my wife rightly thinks they are unwholesome: a motor car is out of the question, so the rickshaw alone remains. "It is," he added "a somewhat tedious method of progression, but better than a bicycle, and you see, I can't do much walking." "Why not? I asked, "you used to do your five miles a day." "Fact is" he said, "I've given up wearing socks; my wife says that mending socks tries her eyes and ruins her temper, so I thought it as well to go without socks. It was a little trying at first and is still so when walking, but I scarcely think of it at other times, except when I look at my boots, which, as you see, are not quite the ordinary pattern." They were not. "So this, I suppose, is the reason why you wont walk or play tennis before breakfast?" I asked. "Partly," he replied, "but the chief reason is that one can't burn the candle at both ends. These constant dinner parties and dances keep me up very late. So I'm not an early riser nowadays." Why on earth do you accept so many invitations?" I asked "I don't" he replied, "but really I do not altogether dislike them, they make a pleasant change of food."

I enquired if he usually lived on beans at home, with porridge for a change. He did not enter into details of the menu, but I gathered that his wife's chief anxiety was to keep down the bazaar bill, so gold mutton was not an unusual dish. "But why gold mutton?" said I, "there are I believe, no less than 13 ways of cooking mutton, My cook never gives me cold mutton." "Bachelors are very wasteful" he calmly retorted, "and also rather ignorant regarding what is wholesome food, and what is not. Yesterday's joint, provided it is kept all day in a meat-safe is tender and wholesome food, much more so than a made up dish which has been fingered, and faked up, as you would say, with spice and sauce. My wife" he added, "studies hygiene in the kitchen."

I offered up a prayer that I might never dine at his house, and offered him a drink. "Moreover" he went on, "it is a mistake to overwork one's servants. We always have a cold dinner if we have given a dinner party the night before." I repeated my offer of a drink, which he accepted, and ordered it without ice. "Got toothache"? I asked. "Iced drinks" he said, "I gave up when I married. My wife says they are bad for the stomach, but I confess I used to prefer them that way. However, after I married, I found there wasn't, as a rule, enough ice in the house to suit my fancy, so I gave up using it altogether, and really I think I now prefer to be without it."

"Did you give up smoking too," I asked seeing him without a cigarette. "I smoke less than I used to" he said, "I think my wife is getting too fond of it and it is possible that if I leave it off she will do the same." I expressed no opinion on this pleasing illusion of his, especially as his wife had just bought a jewel-studded cigarette case, and had asked me where she could buy a matchbox to match it, and I was wondering if I should ever marry. When he asked me if I intended to get married, I told him I was too poor to think of it, unless Government gave a compassionate allowance to married men. He thereupon told me that he had lived much less expensively since he married. This I had no doubt about, seeing that the tie he wore was certainly 9 months old. "And do you think," I inquired, "that your wife lived less expensively before she was married?" That point of view was new to him. So I left it to sink in, and gave him my second reason for not marrying, which was, that I didn't like difference of opinion, which led to quarrels, with women. "My wife and I have no differences of opinion," he placidly said, "if we do hold opposite views, one of us gives in, and as you know it takes two to make a quarrel." "I'm not so sure that it does," I rejoined "I frequently quarrel with myself." At this juncture his wife sailed across the lawn and he went to meet her, leaving his drink unfinished.

"I have 35 more reasons not for marrying" I said to him in an undertone, "when you have leisure to hear them." He quoted something from Tennyson's "Princess" and left me, going rather tender on his sockless feet.

"I have now 36 reasons for remaining single" I thought to myself as I ordered another peg.

THE chief exponents of the boycott movement in Bengal are going to such extremes as to call down on themselves the rebuke of a Swadeshi paper like the *Indian Mirror*, which says:—"The lengths to which the boycott craze can be carried by ignorant and irresponsible publicists is illustrated by a paragraph in the *Bangabasi* wherein an appeal is made to Indian youth to eschew cricket and football, on the ground that they are not Swadeshi games. Our Boeotian contemporary evidently thinks that sufficient exercise for the limbs will be afforded by chess, cards and dice, and that even a game of tip-cat would be an overdose for our young men. It is impossible to calculate the mischief which is being done to the cause of the country's progress by such silly and imbecile journalism. One is forcibly reminded of a well-known modern novelist's condemnation of the 'donkey journalism of the period which brays down everything that is not like itself.'"

WAR!

THE COMMONS vs. THE LORDS.

Mr. Winston Churchill Outlines the Programme.

AVOIDING AN ELECTION.

TURBULENT SESSION PROMISED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., speaking at Manchester, said he was not a Socialist, but the great twin evils connected with the House of Lords and the Land question must be faced.

The Peers, he said, had deliberately provoked a constitutional struggle. The House of Commons would take up the challenge without hesitation, and Parliament would meet under conditions of war.

They must show without delay that the House of Commons would be Master.

Mr. Churchill then outlined the means by which the House of Commons would make its power effective without having immediate recourse to a General Election, although, he said, this would be inevitable in the end.

[Challenged the other day to offer a suggestion for the reform of the House of Lords, a venerable and high-spirited member of that body retorted that the Liberals lost their opportunity at the close of the Wars of the Roses. "When we reassembled after the Battle of Bosworth," said the noble Nestor, who although he happens to be of pure Scots descent has a trick of speaking as if, like Warwick, he had fought in person for both York and Lancaster, "we numbered less than thirty. To-day we are about six hundred. Does that look like reform, think you?"

Various plans for dealing summarily with the House of Lords have lately been mooted, every one of which, it may safely be said, has at one time or another been debated in that Chamber. An unlimited creation of peers, the multiplication of life peerages, the withholding of the writ of summons, the assembling of the two Houses as one body on occasions of disagreement—all those methods have been discussed in former years, and all have found advocates from within. For instance, it was Lord Rosebery who, in 1888, first suggested that in cases of dispute between the two Houses there should be a reversion to the Magnum Concilium, or Great Council—a meeting of the two Chambers in one body, with power, by certain fixed majorities, to carry or reject any measure that had been in dispute between them. As Parliaments are normally constituted in this country this scheme would probably produce much the same results with which we are familiar under the present system, since the Unionist majority in the Lords would, as a rule, be sufficient to counterbalance any conceivable Liberal majority in the Commons. But it is interesting to note that the principle forms a feature of the new Transvaal Constitution. Again, it was, by no less ardent a defender of the Lords' privileges than the late Lord Salisbury that the last bill for the multiplication of life peerages was brought in. Needless to say, it was a very cautious bill. Life peers were not to exceed fifty at any one time, nor were more than five to be appointed in any one year, and they were to be drawn exclusively from the judicial bench and the naval, military, and diplomatic services—sources not usually regarded as reservoirs of popular sentiment. For this mouse of a bill Lord Dunraven assented to the demolition of his own more mountainous scheme, which, if passed, would have given us a House of Lords consisting mainly of 180 "Lords of Parliament" elected by their fellow-peers, the two archbishops and only three bishops, more "Lords of Parliament" nominated by the County Councils, and several pairs of peers who were to walk into the Ark by two and two as representatives respectively of the colonies, the Roman Catholics, the Protestant Dissenters, and "science and letters and sound learning generally." Under this scheme peers not elected to their own House were to be capable of election to the Commons, and by way of revenge, Ministers from the Commons were to enjoy the privilege of making speeches in the Lords.

If Lord Wensleydale had not been suffering from a cold when the Crown tried to make him a life peer that form of peerage might now have been a potent instrument in the hands of a Liberal Government. Unfortunately Lord Wensleydale was unable to take his seat before the alarm had been raised and by the time he was well again the peers had resolved that the Crown had no power to create life peers. Afterwards Earl Russell sought to give the Crown this power, but his bill was rejected by the Lords on the third reading. Lord Salisbury's subsequent bill, it should be noted, was withdrawn after the second reading so that to this day the Lords of Parliament who may be described as life peers are the law lords, who owe their position to legislation passed in 1876 and extended in 1887. As to the creation of ordinary or hereditary peerages, the Lords have of course always been strongly opposed to any wholesale increase in their own number. When Queen Anne with the object of securing a majority for the Court party, created no less than twelve peers at once—a considerable number in proportion to the whole body at that period—there was a great outcry and a bill was brought in by a scandalised nobleman to put a fixed numerical limit on the peerage. But the Commons by throwing the bill out saved the prerogative of the Crown and at the same time laid themselves open to Blackstone's shrewd taunt that they were desirous to keep the avenues to the other House as open and as easy as possible. In 1832, however, the mere threat of a wholesale creation of new peers secured the passing of the Reform Bill so that the Commons of 1719 may, after all, be credited with a certain degree of prescience in preserving this weapon for the use of succeeding generations of Ministers. It is certainly significant that in every Peerage Reform Bill since brought into the House of Lords some device has usually been proposed for the restriction of the Sovereign's right to sanction new creations.

What would happen, one wonders, if the Government were to follow the advice of some enthusiasts, and put an end to the House of Lords by simply withholding the issue to the peers of their writs of summons to a new Parliament? Doubtless the peers would come together without their writs. But what could they do? Would they be a legally constituted body? The Earl of Bristol's case, it is said, settled the point once and for all. But how? Only by the vote of the House of Lords. In the case suggested there would be no House of Lords—merely an assembly of protesting peers, a mob of the distracted noblemen passing vain resolutions. It was again that desperate zealot, the late Lord Salisbury, who first pointed to a solution in this direction. In 1888 he introduced and obtained a second reading by the Lords for a bill to authorise the discontinuance in particular cases of the issue of writs of summons to the House of Lords. This was the famous "Black Sheep" Bill, brought in to protect their lordships from the presence of certain classes of offenders, such, for instance, as those who, in Lord Granville's urbane phrase, are known "habitually to exceed the legitimate limits of conviviality." But even this modest reform still waits its fulfilment.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. BALFOUR AND TARIFF REFORM.

Satisfaction of Mr. A. Chamberlain.

"A GRATIFYING SPEECH."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Stirchley, said that Mr. Balfour had spoken in no uncertain way and with a depth of conviction which was gratifying to all Tariff Reformers.

THE IRISH SQUABBLE.

Mr. Redmond Re-elected Chairman.

O'BRIENITES EXPELLED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. John Redmond has been re-elected Chairman of the Nationalist Party, from which the O'Brienite Members of Parliament, Mr. John O'Donnell, and Mr. Sheehan, have been expelled.

MR. ALLAN THOMAS HOLME, Political Agent for Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur, proceeds on 21 months' combined leave at the end of the current month. Captain Cheverixe Trench will succeed.

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

No Amalgamation.

INTERCHANGES FOR HEALTH REASONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Reuter learns that the amalgamation of the Cape and East India Squadrons is not contemplated, but that it is considered desirable that the ships on these stations should be interchangeable for health reasons.

The Commander of the Cape Squadron will rank senior.

KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

Interview with the German Ambassador.

VISIT TO VERSAILLES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Prince von Radolin had half an hour's conversation with His Majesty King Edward at the British Embassy.

Their Majesties lunched at Versailles, and visited the Museum and the Chateau.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Their Majesties yesterday visited Versailles and made a tour of the Galleries and the Palace. They dined at the Cafe Anglais and had a drive on the Boulevardes in the evening and afterwards went to the Theatre.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF.

Help from Canada.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills at Winnipeg have sold ten thousand bags of flour, which are destined for the relief of the Chinese famine.

TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Alliance between the Volkites and the Nationalists in the Transvaal is complete. A majority over the Progressive Party in the election is regarded as assured.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Mr. McKenna's Forecast.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. McKenna, speaking at Pontypool, said that the principles of public control over public money and no Religious test were but the basis of the future educational system.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The death is announced of the Marchioness of Hastings.

General Herbert Coningham is dead.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB DINNERS.

For the Medical and Civil Services.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

A special Dinner of the Indian Medical Service was held in the United Service Club on Saturday night, Lieutenant Colonel Murray presiding. There was a great reunion of the Indian Medical Service men. Last night the same Club gave a dinner to the Members of the Indian Civil Service at which Sir Edward Buck was an honoured guest. Lucknow is very full just now, and as the weather continues fine, the round of festivities is uninterrupted.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT MATHERAN.

Captain Greig and Party Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 5.

Intelligence has been received here of a terrible explosion having occurred this afternoon on the Matheran railway construction. It appears that Captain Greig, the famous cricketer, was in charge of a gang doing work near the Matheran station when a basket load of dynamite and gunpowder suddenly exploded. Five men of the 121st Pioneers were injured, and two, who fared worse, are not expected to live. Captain Greig was burnt badly about the face and one arm, but though he suffered severely he helped to rescue the five victims. The cause of the explosion is not explained.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

For Inculcation of Pan-Islamism in India.

ON RHODES UNIVERSITY BASIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

The Special Constantinople Correspondent to the *Indian Daily Telegraph* states that efforts are being made to establish an Educational Establishment in India, much in the style of the Galata Serai at Constantinople. There would be a number of free scholarships which would be founded on the basis of the Rhodes University Scholarships at Oxford and would be open to youths of all Muslim races, so that the Pan Islamic idea might be inculcated in the minds of the rising generation. Just as the Rhodes Scholarships aim at the eradication of racial differences, so the Hamidiah University would aim at teaching all Muslims so that by that means social intercourse as University students at the most impressionable age in life, differences now existing between the Muslims of China, Persia, Afghanistan, Morocco and Turkey may soon cease to exist. The *Telegraph* commenting on the subject welcomes the idea, disclaiming anything political in the Pan-Islamic idea which is a movement not to be feared by the Britishers but is one to be welcomed as a potent civilizing force, making for unity.

GOVERNOR AND EX-GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Shooting in Periyar District.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley and Lord Wenlock have gone up to the Periyar district neighbourhood for shooting. The Hon'ble Mr. Fortman, Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, Miss Martineer, Captain Sir Wilful Peek, A. D. C., and Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, I. C. S., Private Secretary, returned to Madras this morning.

THE MINTOS IN MOURNING.

SAD DEATH OF LADY MINTO'S NIECE.

At Her Father's Seat at Ottawa.

RECOLLECTIONS OF RIDEAU HALL.

By ARLEY.

For the second time since the Earl and Countess of Minto have been in India they are plunged into private mourning by the death of a near relative. In this case the bereavement will be severely felt, for Lady Victoria Grenfell was a great favourite of Lady Minto's, whose neice she was, while the Ladies Elliot will feel that they have indeed lost one of the most beloved of their early playmates at Howick and Hawick, in the days of school-books and toys, before duties of Empire sent Lord Minto to Canada and Lord Grey to Rhodesia. Lady Victoria was the eldest of Earl Grey's three daughters. Her two sisters, Lady Sibyll Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey, are almost exactly the same age as Lady Ruby Elliot and Lady Eilien Elliot, and the warm affection which always existed between the Minto and Grey families was publicly evidenced when Lady Minto's brother, Lord Grey, was appointed to succeed Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada. A very large number of noble families will be placed in mourning by the death of Lord Grey's daughter. Lady Victoria Grenfell was in the fullness of her youth, being just under thirty, and she was on a visit to her father, Earl Grey, at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, where the winter is usually passed by the Viceregal family, and where an endless succession of exhilarating winter sports is obtained.

What Buckingham Palace is to England, Rideau Hall is to the Dominion. It marks the apex of Canadian social life, and manifestly symbolises the Colony's attachment to the mother country. It is unpretentious in appearance, being a simple two-storied bungalow, somewhat in the Indian style, with a conservatory attached. But it has splendid environments, and none of its occupants ever so thoroughly enjoyed the sport to be had at Rideau Hall as did Lord and Lady Minto and their three pretty daughters and two young sons. A long drive winding from the Lodge to the Hall lies between tall trees of elm and oak and maple, with rich pines and spruce interspersed. At one side of the Hall is a curling rink, with dressing and tea rooms. Close beside this is the skating rink, where large skating parties were frequently held during the season. In a band-room at one end of the rink a military band plays during these parties, while the guests who do not skate may retire to a warm look-out room and watch through its glass walls the merry party of skaters gliding through a maze of intricate dances.

At this time of the year the grounds are covered with snow, and tobogganing, ski-ing, sleighing, duck-shooting and boating can be had galore. When the Mintos were there new tobaggan slides were erected affording a speedway of two or three hundred yards, from which the sleds shoot down to the Ottawa's banks. Incidentally it may be mentioned that though India has never had a Royal Viceroy, Canada has had a Royal lady as her Viceroy's Consort, and near the tobaggan slides is a small skating-rink built to the order of Princess Louise when she was Chatelaine of Rideau Hall. This was the scene of the smaller and more private skating and tobogganing parties for which Rideau Hall was particularly noted under the Minto regime. When these parties are given at night, the guests, clad in fur-trimmed costumes, or the blanket coats and bright sashes and toques of the tobogganists dart here and there within the circle of lights, or flash down the white incline in a veritable kaleidoscope of colour. Soft-hued Chinese lanterns hang from the branches of trees and heighten the picturesque effect; huge bonfires blaze in dusky corners; and at times the skaters bearing torches glide through amazing figures; while always the stimulating air ripples with crisp laughter and flashes of merry talk. The curling rink, carpeted and heated, becomes on these occasions a cosy supper-room, while the excellent music from the glass band-room fills the winter air.

The Ladies Elliot had the pleasure at Rideau Hall of the presence of their brothers, Lord Melgund and the Honble Esmond Elliot who were as keen as born Canadians at all the sports going, and every day Lord Melgund would be either out canoeing and sleighing with Lady Minto, or driving his pretty team of goats from the seat of his tiny goat cart. Those were happy days for the Minto children, far happier than they are likely to have in India, but their recollections of Rideau will now have a note of pathos from the untimely death of their cousin there. The climate at Ottawa in winter is superb, and though cold it is extremely dry and exhilarating, and it is surely the bitterest of ironies that Lady Victoria should have gone on a visit to her father in Canada to escape the muggy English winter and yet to have met her death from typhoid, where, of all places on earth, that fell disease might least be looked for.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

Running Rampant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Referring to Lord Kitchener having drawn the baby elephant in the Lucky Bag, the autonomous *Bande Mataram* asks His Excellency to exchange it for the white elephant which India has to maintain. "This white elephant," it says, "is an historic animal. Lord Clive brought it with him when he sailed for India, either to make his fortune or to die of fever. Whether this elephant too was equally distressed with him while at home I cannot say, but I took a fancy for the poor thing when it came to me. I began to like it so much that I allowed it to roam freely over my corn fields and pasture lands which it has since laid waste. It has fed and thrived on my generosity and it is quite a presentable thing now, not unworthy even of His Majesty the King Emperor himself."

In an article on Anglo-Indians and Indians the same paper with characteristic bitterness remarks that the gulf between the two communities cannot be bridged till altered circumstances make the two peoples regard each other as equals. It makes capital of the *Times* article on white and non-white and takes Mrs Besant to task for declaring that democracy is not suited to India.

SITE OF PROPOSED GANGES BRIDGE.

The Favoured Site.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

At the Ganges Bridge enquiry the Marwari Chamber of Commerce unhesitatingly pronounced in favour of the Sara Ghat site, and the National Chamber of Commerce was equally in favour of this scheme.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

Another Soldier in Custody.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 4.

Private Murphy, of the Highland Light Infantry, was found lying dead on a footpath in Dhurumtollah on Saturday night. Private Miller of the same regiment was charged to-day with culpable homicide, but as witnesses were not present the case was adjourned.

AM R'S VISIT.

PREPARING TO LEAVE CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

To-day the Amir motored down from Hastings House and spent the forenoon shopping. He lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and delighted the hearts of the tradesfolk by another expedition to the shops in the afternoon. About dusk he paid a visit to the Indian Industrial Exhibition. He was not expected, but when his motor drew up at the entrance gate the Members of the Managing Committee on duty hurried out, and gave him a fitting welcome. The gate was flung open and His Highness drove into the central square, dismounted there, and made a tour of the stalls and side shows.

To-night the dines with the Viceroy, and again pays a short visit to the Minto Fete after dinner. When his Highness leaves Calcutta he will go through straight to Bombay instead of spending a few days in shooting in Central India. He will halt for a few hours at Sitarampur, in order to visit the Sodepur colliery. As arrangements stand at present the Amir will leave Howrah station on Friday morning by special train, accompanied by Sir Henry McMahon and a couple of his Sirdars. The remainder of his Staff will leave by special train at ten at night, overtaking and passing their master *en route*. It is probable that this arrangement will be adhered to since His Highness must have about exhausted Calcutta as a tourist resort, and the closing of the Minto Fete will put a period to the gay energy that has kept the town in a whirl.

At the Minto Fete, and in his shopping expeditions in the city, his Afghan Majesty must have spent a small fortune. His purchases range from canaries and phonographs, kitchen utensils and corner cupboards to costly jewelry and military equipment. A long goods train will be needed to carry the fruits of his shopping excursions to the frontier.

COLLISION OF THE S. S. "OBRA."

Enquiry into the Accident.

THE PILOT'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 4.

A Court of Enquiry, composed of the District Magistrate, as President, and Captain W. Morris, of the s. s. "Mandalay," Captain Higgie of the s. s. "Fitzpatrick" and Mr. Forbes, merchant, as Assessors, sat this afternoon to investigate the circumstances connected with the collision of the s. s. "Obra" (while in pilotage charge of Mr. Berry) and two cargo boats in tow, of the launch "Henley" on January the 17th. Mr. Berry, 2nd Grade Pilot, said that on the 17th of January he took charge of the "Obra" at 6-38 a.m., when the vessel was abreast of H. M. S. "Perseus" which was lying 100 feet away moored to the Botataung Buoy. The "Perseus" was lying with her head East. The "Obra" was steaming East. The tide was four minutes after high water. The tide was running up for an hour and ten minutes. After witness had taken charge he suddenly saw the "Kohinoor" about two points on the starboard bow rounding to on her port helm. The "Kohinoor" was about 500 feet away. Witness could not go to starboard because he was too near to the "Perseus." Witness blew two blasts, on the whistle, starboarded his helm and went full speed ahead. The "Kohinoor" answered with one blast. Witness repeated the signal (two blasts again) and the "Kohinoor" answered with three blasts and was going astern. Witness was going full speed ahead when he suddenly saw the "Henley," with two cargo boats in tow, going straight towards the west. The "Henley" was right in the centre of the fair way. He did not see her at first because she was behind the "Kohinoor." She was going at about 6 knots. She crossed the "Obra's" bows from starboard to port. Witness immediately blew three blasts: The engines ran full speed astern, and he put the helm hard aport. The "Obra" had too much way on and she ran right into the centre of the line of cargo boats. The "Obra" struck the second or third boat. She ran into one and the other struck her on the starboard bow. Both cargo boats then sank. Witness lowered the ship's boats and picked up the men. At the time of the collision the "Obra's" boat was N.-E., or nearly athwart the tide. He could not anchor as there were two cargo boats across his bows. As soon as they sank he let go the anchor, letting out about 15 fathoms of chain. The "Obra" then struck the buoy boat "Goliath" with his bow on the starboard quarter. Eventually she was brought up in 6 1/2 fathoms of water inside the "Goliath." The "Kohinoor" was not end on to the "Perseus" but was rounding to and was lying almost at right angles to the "Obra." If he had let go the anchor when he was going full speed ahead he would perhaps have pulled the bows out of the "Obra." If the "Kokinoor" had been end on the "Perseus," the witness would have run straight down. The weather was hazy when the "Obra" left her buoy but cleared up afterwards. Witness should not have taken charge for another 200 feet, or half a ship's length. The collision occurred outside the Harbour Master's limits. The accident occurred just past the "Kohinoor." When he saw the "Kohinoor" he had to stop in order to let the Harbour Master get over the side. He did not go ahead at once, but stopped for fully a minute until he saw what the "Kohinoor" was doing. If he had stopped a little long it must have made things worse. The reason he ran full speed ahead was to get out of the way of the "Kohinoor" or else she would have run into him. When he first saw the "Henley" she was heading straight towards him about half a point to the starboard.

Questioned by Mr. Gaunt (who appeared for the Pilot of the Kohinoor), witness said that had he kept right on he would have gone right through the "Kohinoor."

Further proceedings of the enquiry have been adjourned.

"THE LIZARD."

1

I, perhaps, may be mistaken,
But I cannot call to mind
That the virtues of your race have
E'er in doggrel verse, been rhymed.

2

Your peculiar little antics
Have so oft beguiled my time,
That the very least I owe you
Is to sing your praise in rhyme.

3

As I nightly sit alone with
Liquid aid to a cigar,
I have watched with admiration
How you on my walls shikar.

4

Judging by the angle at which
Your four little legs you place,
It is quite extraordinary
How you can put on the pace.

5

Gifted with innate deception
Motionless you wait your prey,
Indefatigable creature
Whose sole object is to slay!

6

What a patient, little body
Never tired of sitting still,
Looking out with rapt attention
For an appetizing fill.

7

From digestive complication
Surely you must never ail,
For the joy of constant feeding
Never seems with you to stale.

8

Though imperfectly I've told them,
I your praises now must end,
Everything must have a finish—
Like your little tail, my friend!

W. F. M.

THE Southern Mahratta Railway Board has sanctioned the proposal made by their Agent in India that the School Mistresses attached to that Railway shall share in the benefits of the Company's Provident Fund, to which they were not eligible heretofore.

HAPPINESS.

(BY M. DE VERE.)

"Happiness is not a combination of circumstances but a condition of mind."—In other words happiness depends largely on temperament; exterior things may indeed produce temporary satisfaction, but it is at the best but a transitory experience, a momentary illusion! To those who look below the surface, who probe and question the meaning of life, in vain endeavour to connect each relative part with the whole, comes bewilderment, baffled striving, and pain. Those people alone are happy, who skim lightly over its surface, taking what comes, in careless indifference of the past or future, and on whom passing events, either of joy or sorrow, leave little or if any lasting impression. Life may, as the saying has it, be a "comedy for those who think;" it is undoubtedly "a tragedy for those who feel," unless they have attained that happiness, possible to all, which is not produced by temperament nor dependent on circumstances, but is born of love and the knowledge of God.

Is there one human being, in this world of change and trouble, absolutely and perfectly happy? Have not all at some time or other passed through the dark waters of sorrow; has not each and every day brought forth some pain, some hurt, to mar its complete enjoyment? The finite cannot satisfy, and it is the infinite we seek, always and in everything; unconsciously unknown, often scorned, but indeed the deepest, most passionate craving of that complex organism—man. The heart cries out for love; the soul hungers for God, and each echo, in reality, the same cry, the same longing completion in immortality. It is immortality we want, immortality we crave, and a foretaste of what such immortality means has been vouchsafed to a few.

Have we any conception of happiness? Dimly the more spiritual have caught a glimmer of its glory, such a one as St. Augustine in that wondrous, well-known passage of his, beginning—"If to any the tumult of the flesh were hushed, hushed the images of earth and waters and air, hushed also the poles of heaven, yea the very soul be hushed to herself and, by not thinking on self, surmount self, hushed all dream and imaginary revelations, every tongue and every sign, and whatsoever exists only in transition, since if any could hear all these say, 'We made not ourselves but He made us that abideth for ever." If then having uttered this, they too should be hushed, having roused only our ears to Him who made them, and He alone speak, not by them, but by Himself, that we may hear His word, not through any tongue of flesh, nor Angel's voice, nor sound of thunder, nor in the dark riddle of a similitude, but might hear whom in these things we love, might hear His very self without these; could this be continued on, and other visions of kind far unlike be withdrawn, and this one ravish, and absorb, and wrap up its beholder amid these inward joys, so that life might be for ever like that one moment of understanding which now we sighed after; were not this "Enter into thy Master's Joy?"—Herein indeed is happiness, and immortality and completion!

The triumph of love absorbing self, the infinite embracing the finite; the Buddhist Nirvana, the Christian Heaven taken in its deepest, most mystical sense, the realisation of that "peace which indeed passeth all understanding." Such is happiness and the only abiding only possible happiness, too grand, too spiritual, too absolutely selfless for human men and women to realise completely; and yet, is it not without doubt the goal and summit of all achievement? Take away the belief in immortality, and you take away the very breath of life, all joy from existence.

Life is fraught with sadness always, but the resignation, fortitude and integrity of purpose which were some of our strongest characteristics as a nation are fast disappearing from our midst; suicides are increasing and insanity. There is a lack of reverence for what till now have been regarded as sacred subjects, and in its place a morbid, callous materialism, which is as a canker eating out the heart of our people. On every side we see tragedy, misery, bordering on despair, and this, because we are losing sight of God; our faith is shaken, our belief in immortality taken away from us, our ideals uprooted and trampled under foot. Sad-hearted, toil-worn, pitiful humanity, can you not look deep enough and realise, that immortality is our watchword, our birth-right through all the ages? Its glory so wondrous, its peace so perfect, that no human mind can conceive of it fully! And yet, such immortality there is, existing, possible, and to be obtained by all. In anguish cometh our longing for it, and the outcome of such anguish the realisation of what we crave; the seeking, the finding, and most difficult of all, the holding when once it has been obtained. Immortality can only be gained through self conquest and knowledge of pain; and it is immortality we are seeking; for immortality is love, and love is God, and these three are one!

Mystery of mysteries, sublime, herein is the meaning of life, and only through the realisation of this can we obtain happiness!

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The Collector as a Candidate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that a composite letter has been issued to Justices of the Peace signed by the Accountant General, the Commissioner of Police and the Collector of Bombay offering themselves as candidates for election as Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

I feel certain that the Collector of Bombay would not have associated himself as he has done in this electioneering document, if he had been aware of the circumstances under, and the reasons for, which that officer has never been nominated even by Government as a Municipal Councillor since 1878. I believe the first Collector who was a Member of the Corporation since its creation in 1872 was Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot. I am not sure of the date when he first joined the Corporation but he was certainly a Member of it in 1877 and he resigned in 1878.

The principal reasons why no Collector of Bombay has ever since been appointed to that body were two-fold. There have always been numerous questions as regards titles to lands and property between Government and the Municipality and it was considered obviously unfair that the official who was in charge of land revenue and property belonging to Government in this city and who was entrusted with the duty of asserting and maintaining the claims of Government in that respect should have access to all Municipal documents and muniments of title and could command the possibility of becoming or making himself acquainted with such Municipal documents and title deeds and the specific case of the Municipality in regard to Municipal defence and Municipal claims. Both fairness and justice therefore required that the Collector should not be placed in such an obnoxious position.

The second reason is of a different character. Under the Land Acquisition Act the Collector has to perform various judicial duties in relation to acquisition of properties. The Municipality is one of the largest purchasers of properties in this city and it is manifestly against justice and propriety that a Collector should be a Member of a body which has frequently to appear before him as one party to a proceeding between the Municipality and the private person from whom the property may have to be acquired. It was therefore recognised to be necessary that he should remain out of the body, which has thus constantly to appear before him as a party. It would be most unfortunate that a practice, founded on such valid reasons, should now, in ignorance of the facts, be abandoned. As I have pointed out above, even Government have never nominated the Collector as Municipal Councillor since 1878. That the Collector should try and enter that body as a candidate from the Justices of the Peace would be open to still graver objections.

Numerous Justices of the Peace have to appear at one time or other before the Collector, not only in acquisition suits, but also in regard to important questions of title and tenure. It is evidently most undesirable that the Collector should solicit the suffrages of Justices placed in such a predicament. I am sure that Mr. Hatch only requires to be made acquainted with these facts, to show him the fairness and propriety of withdrawing from his unprecedented candidature.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 5th February.

D. E. WACHA.

WE are informed that a marriage has been arranged, and will take place in April, between Maurice Lionel McNamara, youngest son of the late J. M. McNamara, civil engineer, and Clare Elizabeth Nesta, younger daughter of the late Colonel Carew, D. S. O., R. A. M. C., and Mrs. Carew, of Kilcarron, Srinagar, Kashmir.

MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS.

Official Results.

THE following are the officially declared results of the polling at the recent Municipal Ward Elections:—

A (FORT) WARD.
6 Seats.—10 Candidates.

1.	Dr Nadershah H. E. Sukhia	849
2.	Mr Edwin Bollam	788
3.	Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey	778
4.	Mr Shapurji Sorabji Mistry	766
5.	Mr Naoroji J Ganadia	763
6.	Mr D M Wacha	761
7.	Mr Phirozeshah J Murzban	645
8.	Mr N. N. Saher	506
9.	Mr Phirozeshah Bo Petit	414
10.	Dr N. N. Katrak	349

The first six are declared duly elected members of the Bombay Corporation which comes into existence on the 1st of April.

C. (BHULESHWAR) WARD.
8 Seats—13 Candidates.

1.	Mr C. V. Mehta	1682.
2.	Mr Abdulhusein Adamji Peerbhoy	1380.
3.	Mr Manmohandas Ramji	1363.
4.	Mr Dhakji Kassinath	1283.
5.	Mr Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy	1268.
6.	Mr Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey	1123.
7.	Mr Jehangir J Cursetji	1057.
8.	Mr Motilal Jumnadas Sevaklal	1015.
9.	Dr. Dinshah B Master	956.
10.	Mr Jugmohandas Vurjivandas	605.
11.	Mr Motilal Kanji Kapadia	566.
12.	Mr Jehangir Ratanji Dubash	525.
13.	Mr Kharshedji N. Wadia	73.

The first 8 have been declared duly elected councillors for the ensuing Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN SIND.

Further Details.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The measures adopted by Government for the disposal of the crop of Egyptian cotton grown in Sind in 1905 were described in the report of the Director of Agriculture, dated 19th May extracts from which were published in the Press Note dated 7th July. From this report it was gathered that the results obtained from the cultivation of the crop in 1905 fell somewhat short of the high expectations originally formed both as to yield and the price obtainable. There was every reason to believe that the market would grow as the success of the experiment became assured and the zamindars learnt the value of their cotton, but at the same time it was clear that the zamindars themselves could not combine in their own interests and that Government could, with advantage, intervene in order to bring buyers and sellers together. The Commissioner in Sind and the Director of Agriculture, in consultation, suggested that the zamindars should be assisted to convey their cotton from their fields to a central locality to be ginned, and that the ginned cotton should then either be despatched by rail to the large markets at Bombay or Karachi for sale, or be sold by public auction on their behalf at Mirpur Khas. The latter alternative, with its underlying assumption that the larger exporting firms would find it to their interest to send their agents to purchase cotton collected at a centre and put up for sale in large quantities, commended itself to Government, who were anxious to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary course of trade. Funds were accordingly placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind with a view to arrangements being made under which cotton collected at the collecting centres should be periodically sold by auction at Mirpur Khas, and the sale-proceeds made over to the owners of the cotton *minus* a small commission to cover the expenditure incurred by Government.

In September 1906 the Commissioner in Sind held a Conference, which was attended by the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, and the representatives of certain firms and also by Professor Sahebsing C. Shahani as a representative of the cultivating interests. This Conference approved of the action propsed, and the arrangements suggested by the Colonization Officer in his letter dated 20th September an extract from which is given below, were in due course sanctioned by Government:—

"Arrangements are therefore necessary for Digri, Jamesabad and the Daulatpur tract alone. The area of Egyptian cotton in them is 4,700 acres, or, roughly speaking, 5,100. At an average of 8 maunds per acre this area may be expected to produce 40,000 maunds. Their average distance from Mirpur Khas is as follows—Daulatpur Miles 8, Digri 28, Jamesabad 40.

"The number of villages in which Egyptian cotton has been grown in each of these three areas is as follows—Daulatpur Villages 9, Digri 16, Jamesabad 40. Total 65.

"Considering the number of the villages and their distances from Mirpur Khas, I think it impossible to arrange to carry putties from each village separately and have therefore fixed seven sub depots at which the zamindars Rev 322. will be directed to collect their cotton. These sub-depots will be as follows (subject to future modification as found convenient):—Daulatpur Daulatpur village. Digri (1) Digri (2) Tando Jan Mahomed. Jamesabad (1) Jamesabad. (2) Kachelo (3) Deh 308. (4) Jhudo Gudam.

"The scheme which I have the honour to propose is as follows. Each sub depot will remain in charge of an overseer. The central depot at Mirpur Khas will be in charge of one special Mukhtiarkar. The other special Mukhtiarkar will move about visiting the sub-depots, reporting upon any hitch in the arrangements and paying the zamindars as soon as the price of the cotton sold is received from the central depot. The special Mukhtiarkar in Mirpur Khas will receive and auction the cotton and also direct the transport. The procedure will be as follows.

"The overseer in charge of a sub depot will receive putties as fast as they are sent in. Upon receipt he will weigh them and give a dated receipt of the amount to the owner, entering a copy of the same in a register with a serial number. Every day he will despatch one copy of his entries for the day to the special Mukhtiarkar on tour and a second to the Colonization Officer, who will thereby be enabled to keep each zamindar's account up to date. Every day he will inform the special Mukhtiarkar in Mirpur Khas by wire of the total amount of putties lying in his sub-depot to enable that officer to make the necessary arrangements for its conveyance to Mirpur Khas. When transport arrives at the sub-depot, the overseer will have the putties re-weighed, packed in bales and despatched with an invoice to the special Mukhtiarkar in Mirpur Khas. He will also on the same day report to the Colonization Officer and the special Mukhtiarkar on tour the fact of the despatch, the amount despatched, and the serial number of his register up to which the putties received by him have been despatched."

Notice of the intended sale was given by the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, in the following form:—

"An auction of Egyptian seed cotton will be held in the new grain mandi at Mirpur Khas at 10 A.M. on November 17th. The following will be the conditions:—

The purchaser must either pay at once in cash or deposit at once one-fouth of the amount of his bid. In the latter case the remaining three-fourths must be paid within three days, exclusive of the day of the auction, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the cotton resold.

Government reserves to itself the right of repurchasing the seed of the cotton, when ginned, at the market rate, and the purchasers will be bound to offer Government the first refusal of the same before they dispose of it.

"The approximate amount of the cotton to be sold on November 17th will be maunds (of 41 seers). For further information reference should be made to the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, Mirpur Khas, Sind."

The period of three days prescribed in condition (1) of the notice was subsequently altered to seven days at the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture. The first auction was held on 17th November in the presence of the Commissioner in Sind and the Colonization Officer. Three others were held on 1st and 15th December and 5th January respectively. The results of the sales have been very satisfactory, the prices realized for the cotton varying from Rs. 10-8-0 to Rs. 14-0-3 per maund and competition being keen.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE CHINA TRADE.

Wool Shipments from Australia.

LONDON, JANUARY 18.

In their Shanghai piece-goods circular, dated December 13, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. contess to a distinctly better feeling in that market, of which we have already had substantial proof in Manchester. "In the first place," they say, "weak second-hand holders are almost cleared out of stocks now, and there seems a determination on the part of those who possess any that adequate prices must be paid. The country buyers have shown in the case of low counts of cotton yarn that they are prepared to pay higher prices, if there is a necessity for it, and there is no reason why this should not apply to woven goods as well. From all our dependent markets orders are in to buy if the goods can be got cheaply, but with such a general demand a little firmness will soon cause an enhancement in prices, and once the lead is given the orders will follow. Tientsin is the only market, so far, for which anything tangible has been done in this shape of purchases from first-hand holders, and for these distinctly better prices have been paid. The conviction is fast gaining ground that prices have touched bottom, and a better opportunity of laying down supplies is not likely to occur again for a considerable time." Messrs. Ilbert and Co., too, confirm the report of large purchases (chiefly American drills) by Tientsin buyers, and there seem to have been indications of a reviving demand from Newchwang, the nearer coast ports, and the Yangt

SPORTING NEWS.

THE FORTHCOMING HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

Probable Hindu Team.

[BY A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.]

The cold weather cricket season does not seem to have been much liked by Bombay cricketers and no important matches have so far, been played by the leading cricket clubs. The Hindu Gymkhana had perforce to play matches to keep themselves in practice in view of the forthcoming Hindu Presidency match. But the matches so far played were not quite first class and consequently not much interest was centered in them. The Parsee cricket clubs who were first in favourably taking to these matches when the cold weather season was introduced by the Bombay Gymkhana, have now entirely given up playing and the reason is not far to seek. Opposed as they were from the very beginning to the idea of the Hindus ever getting their coveted goal, viz., a tussel with the Presidency European cricketers, they appear to think that what they tried to prevent so far having come to pass, it is no use any longer to pay much attention to cricket, of which they had a full monopoly.

What do we find is the result of this unhealthy rivalry between the Hindu and Parsee cricketers? While the Hindus, undaunted by the more than boycott placed upon them by the Parsees, have much improved and can now almost hold their own against a strong Presidency eleven. Parsee cricket is deteriorating and if things go at this rate, it will have entirely disappeared. Will this state of things induce to the well being of the Hindu and Parsee cricket? I wish they would make up any differences between them and resume their old friendly relations.

I will now turn to the two teams that will do battle in the forthcoming contest. The Presidency team so far selected is a very strong combination and I am not far wrong in saying that the Presidency team this year is much stronger than the one that beat the Parsees at Poona in September last. If Mr. Chaplin is not there, the grand little man, Captain Greig, is there. The bowling and batting on the part of the Presidency will be quite first class. Major Wigram, whom I had the pleasure of watching play for the Bombay Gymkhana, last Saturday, is quite a finished batsman and the Hindus will have to make superhuman efforts to dislodge him when he is once settled. Of Captain Greig, a best in himself, nothing need be said since he has already made his reputation. The other players are all very well spoken of and can be fairly expected to do their duty.

I shall not be surprised if the following are finally selected to represent the Hindus:—(1) Mr. C. V. Mehta (Captain), (2) Mr. P. K. Telang, (3) Mr. Date, (4) Mr. Agaskar, (5) Mr. M. D. Pai, (6) Mr. P. Baloo, (7) Mr. Sheshachari,, (8) Mr. Oghad Shankar, (9) Mr. Shivram, (10) Mr. Erasha, (11) Mr. Samel; Mr. Dhargalkar (Reserve).

Mr. C. V. Mehta is a good and lucky Captain, fine finished bat, a change-bowler and an ordinary field. I would offer Mr. Mehta a word or two of advice. Whenever he finds himself in the position of a bowler, he, of course, does his best to dislodge the batsman he is opposed to; but when he cannot do this he is very obstinate in not relinquishing charge of the leather even when he does not find himself effective. He is too anxious to secure at least one wicket even at the cost of a good many runs. Now, this is not policy. As soon as he finds that he is not effective he ought to resign charge of the leather to somebody else. He is generally not a bad fielder, but occasionally he drops easy catches which entirely change the complexion of the game. Such incidents have happened in the last Hindu Presidency match and the match of the Hindu Gymkhana with the Ceylon C.C. Mr. Mehta, it is hoped, will take the advice kindly. He has scored heavily in a recent match and is expected to do the same again.

Mr. P. K. Telang is a good forcing batsman, has a grand Jessopian style and has now become a very active fielder. But Mr. Telang has become over-active, since he occasionally runs his comrades out by ill-haste. He should try to remedy this evil as he ought to know that the loss of one or more wickets, thus thrown out, may bring his side into very great difficulties. I am glad to see that he has left his old sluggish fielding and has now become very careful. My advice to Mr. Mehta above in point of dropped catches equally applies to Mr. Telang. His recent batting performances lead me to hope that he will do very well in the coming contest.

Mr. Date is a beautiful bat, a change bowler, and that is all. Not at all a good field. Very inactive in the field he ought to improve very much in this direction, if he is to assist his side. He has scored very well lately and ought to prove a tower of strength to his side in batting.

Mr. Agaskar is best described as an all-round man, and is a very sticky useful bat who is very useful in drawing matches. He scores too occasionally, though very slowly. He is a smart field and helps his side on rare occasions in bowling.

Mr. M. D. Pai is a consistently good batsmen, a very beautiful and smart fielder, so very good indeed that the Hindus would hardly find his equal in this respect. Owing to illness last year he could not play but this year if all goes well he will render very valuable assistance to his side, as without him the game would be as bad as a performance of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Mr. Pai will, it is hoped, rise to the occasion and do all that is expected of him.

Mr. Baloo bowls as well as ever, and if he is sufficiently backed up by the wicket-keeper and the men in the field, he will make it impossible for any batsman to stay at the wickets very long. Mr. Baloo has rendered very valuable services to the Hindu Gymkhana and without him the Hindu team will be nowhere. Baloo's fielding is not very attractive. He should try to be more active in this direction. As a batsman, he is expected to assist his side with a good score which is not too much to expect from him seeing that he is an ordinarily good batsman.

Mr. Sheshachari has hardly his equal in wicket keeping in India and it was probably owing to his smart work in stumping Captain Greig (a rare feat well worth going a hundred miles to see) that the Hindus were able to beat the Presidency last year. More need not be said of him.

Mr. Oghad has fully established his claim for inclusion in the team, last year. He is an all-round man and it was due to him that the Hindus were saved the utter collapse they were threatened with last year. Mr. Oghad will repeat his last year's performance and will win with the applause of all.

Mr. Shivram is another all-round man who can render general assistance to his side. He is a smart field; a good vigorous dashing bat and a change bowler. He was very useful to his side last year and will maintain his reputation this year also.

Mr. Erasa is an excellent bowler. He captured Captain Greig's wicket last year and prevented that batsman from scoring. He came off with flying colours in bowling last year and will do the same this year also.

Mr. Samel deserves a place in the team, because he is a useful wicket-keeper, a good stylish bat and an active fielder. I think it is always advisable to have another wicket-keeper in the team in case of emergency. But this is not his only qualification. He is a steady, good punishing bat and as such and also as a smart fielder will render a very good account of himself. If he is not as good as Shebachari, he will not quite make the position of the Hindus weak in the absence of Mr. Shesbachari. In including Mr. Samel in the team the Hindus will have honored the Poona young cricketers by taking one of their representatives.

I have purposely kept Mr. Dhargalkar, in reserve, since, as I understand, his eyesight is at present not very strong; he can take the place of Mr. Sheshachari, in case the latter does not find himself in a position to respond to the call of the Hindus. I would have given to Dhargalkar the last place, viz. the place of Mr. Samel, but for reasons stated above and also because I do not think (I may be mistaken) Mr. Dhurgalkar is a fair substitute for Mr. Samel, I could not do so.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

To be Played at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 5.

The draws for the All-India Hockey Tournament took place at the Allahabad Club on Monday evening.

The tournament will be played at Allahabad, commencing on the 25th of February. No fewer than twenty-three teams have entered for the tournament this year—a record number.

THE DRAWS.

Shropshire Light Infantry vs. Nainital Volunteers.

Royal Scots vs. South Lancashire.

South Staffords vs. Royal Sussex.

Oxfords vs. North Staffords.

N.-W. Railway Volunteers vs. 14th and 15th Sikhs.

Allahabad Volunteers vs. Allahabad Gymkhana.

Rifle Brigade vs. Durhams.

In the preliminary round, the 1st Oral mans; Royal Scots Fusiliers; No. 1 Engineer Company of the E. I. R. Rifles; the Queens; U. P. Police; Northamptons; volunteers from Allahabad; the combined team of the 9th Infantry and 10th Jats; and the team of the 6th Jats and 37th Dogras have byes.

SPORTING NOTES.

Tipsters must, I fear, submit to defeat as far as the big event of the Lucknow Meet, the Civil Service Cup, is concerned in the absolute winner. It was soon clear that danger was to be expected for Circus Girl, Matin Bell and Wal, and we must claim at any rate the place money on the former two. In my former notes, I promised more, should anything fresh crop up, but as this only came to my ears on the day of the race I could not further assist your readers. What I did hear was that the pony from Burma had done a gallop in Melsom's hands fit to beat Veera and further more that a commission had come to Bombay for her. Hence the difficulty in getting more than sixes here when we see her quoted at twenties S. P. in Lucknow. So that whereas, we hear of punters suffering wholesale at the Meeting we meet many in this town who have profited by Lorrette's win.

The most recent arrival for our Big Meeting from Calcutta is Mr. Fenton who with Ramshaw has such a powerful string which includes the horses of those sporting officers, Messrs. Wood and Badger. It is, however, to be regretted that neither of the two will actually attend though they will be represented. Fenton has arrived minus two old friends, Signorina who unfortunately broke down before the Viceroy's Cup, for which the marvellous pony was entered, was ran. The other is the slippy country bred Lady of Quality, both having been shipped at very short notice for England just as Mr. Penton left Calcutta. A glance at the satisfactory entries for Saturday's Extra will show that we are not far off the meet proper as by then the full complement of stables and jockeys should have arrived to say nothing of the Books.

"Gunner Moir will not leave England," "Jeffries will not sign articles." So all the pretty pictures we have been painting have come to nothing and neither will America be in danger of losing the Championship, nor shall we be asked to decide how Squires could claim the World's Championship had he beaten the Great Jeffries. It is scarcely surprising that O'Brien should suggest America as a rendezvous when the best purse hung up in England is £700, a purse not even equivalent to the loser's end in some of the light weight contests that have been recently fought across the Herring Pond. With a very much prettier picture painted for him Moir agrees but only if a guarantee of £600 is deposited for "exes," &c. in case of the arrangements falling through. To this O'Brien agrees and all seems plain sailing till the fact suddenly dawned upon the Gunner's manager that this was understood to be all he would get and that O'Brien would take the rest of a purse that would probably exceed ten times that sum—consequently it's all off. A good thing too in the minds of a very large number as this will enable Moir to accept the challenges of his English rivals and thus the championship will be more likely to rest in hands which have won it after a thorough test instead of on one fight.

REX.

THE LADY MINTO FETE

Football Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The tied Tournament game between the Gordons and the Warwicks was not played this morning, having been postponed till Wednesday afternoon.

The Football Tournament comes to an end on Wednesday. In addition to the Cup given by His Excellency, Mr. F. Carter has kindly presented a Cup for the runners-up and gold medals for members of the teams winning the semi-finals. Mr. Framjee is providing a gold medal for the Captain of the winning team.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Amir was present at the Boxing Tournament last evening, when the Semi-finals were decided. The following were the results of the fights:—

BOYS.

Winner—Class A. *vs.* Winner—Class B.

Cup presented by the Minto Fancy Fete.

Boy Parsons of the Royal Dragoons 10st. 9lbs., beat Boy Poole of the 1st Royal Sussex Regt, 8st. 12lbs.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Cup presented by the Minto Fancy Fete (Semi-final).

Lce.-Corporal McLoverty of the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment (9st.) beat Private Evens of the Royal Scots (8st 12lbs.)

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Cup presented by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal. (Semi-final.)

Private Church of 1st Royal Sussex Regiment (10st.) beat Gunner Vickers of the 75th Company, R. G. A., (9st. 12lbs.).

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Cup presented by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean Chief Justice of Bengal. (Semi-final.)

Lce.-Corporal Atkinson of the 1st Gloster Regiment (11st. 3lbs.) beat Private Wattson of the Seaforth Highlanders (10st. 11lbs).

GREAT HIGHLAND DISPLAY.

At the Minto Fete to-morrow afternoon a great Highland gathering will take place in a large arena, and at the conclusion prizes will be distributed by Her Excellency. In the course of the display Sergeant Love of the Black Watch will give a sword dance and Pipe Major Duff, the Royal Scots, Strathspey and reel, Pipe Major Taylor of the Seaforth Highlanders will contribute a Highland Fling.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Entries for to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

A dense and fashionable crowd attended the Lucknow second day's meeting yesterday. For the Civil Service Cup, Circus Girl and Wal were first favourites, being heavily backed by their stables to win. While shortened to six to four on the former, twenty-fives could easily be obtained against Lorette the winner, owing to disappointing form exhibited by the latter at the Calcutta Trials, following promising performances at Rangoon, and at Friday's trial gallop here when Wal beat Lorette by eight lengths. At Friday's Trial both Circus Girl and Matin Bell who ran third for the Cup yesterday maintained their form. The explanation of Wal's disappointing failure is that Friday's trial gallop was too severe and took too much out of him. The owner of Lorette, a Parsi gentleman, took sixteen thousand to one against from Bookmakers. Fraser, Lorette's jockey, won three races of the six during the afternoon. He has only been in evidence on the Indian turf during the past six or seven months, and is a lad of much promise. Bookmakers scoped the pool tremendously at yesterday's meeting considerably over a lakh of rupees passing into the hands of a few, and the aspect of the enclosure was less than cheerful when the bell confirmed the result of the race for the Civil Service Cup. The Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Hewett and Staff were present at to-day's and the former day's meeting.

The following are entered for to-morrow's races:—

Dilkusha Plate, one half a mile:—Lamtock, Walk Over.

Horse Chase, two and a half miles:—Look-out 11st 10lbs, Wales, 11st 3lbs and a Goodwin 9st.

Pony Chase, two miles:—Nurse Kitty 11st 4lbs, Daphne 10st 7lbs, Irish 10st 11lb. Pinfire 9st 10lbs, Double Keys 9st 9lbs, Small Scotch 9st, Nurse Kitty and Daphne are likely favourites.

Goomtee Plate, 6 furlongs:—Veera 9st, First Bell 8st 13lbs, Circus Girl 8st, Matin Bell 7st 11lbs, Parlour Maid 7st 2lbs, Circus Girl ridden by Robinson is a likely winner.

Desert Handicap, thourand yards:—Omar 11st 7lbs, William Rufus 9st. 3lbs, Avatar 9st. 11b. Shaik 9st. 11b, Hazard 7st. 10lb., Whirlwind 7st. 10lbs., Pardon 7st., 10lbs., Sublime 7st, 4lbs., Surkhab 7st. 4lbs., Mooslat 6st. 11lbs., Waried 6st.

Hazard and Whirlwind are both likely winners.

Maiden Arab Handicap, thousand yards:—Pasha 11st. 7lbs. The Ranger 8st. 12lbs., Palmy Days 7st. 8alb., Machine Gun 6st. 12lbs., Colonel 6st 9lbs, Ranger is well worth attention.

Charbagh Plate five furlongs:—Forget-me-not 9st. 10lbs, Colo II 9st. 6lbs., S. S. 8st 9lbs., Redshot 7st. 10lbs.

ELECTRIC TRAMS FOR CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

It is rumoured that electric trams will soon be running in Cawnpore and that Sir John Hewett will open them in person.

POONA RIFLE MEET.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 5.

The Poona divisional rifle shooting continue to be brisk, but the wheather again is unfavourable to marksmanship standard. If, under existing circumstances, it was difficult to put up possibles at short ranges, it is easy to understand why no possibles have been scored at longer ranges. The Championship series began to-day with shooting at 600 yards, and here the Connaughts have done remarkably well, having headed the list, but Sargeant Bridges of this regiment, who holds the Championship of India, has dropped away all along the line, and Lieut Smyth of the Connaughts looks the promising one for the Championship. General Watkis has generously forfeited all his prizes. The Executive have called for suggestions from competitors in regard to present and next year's meeting. Tee following are to-day's scores:—

Match V. British individual, 1,000 yards:—

Private Pudmore, Leicesters, 32 points, Rs. 19-4.

Captain Lovell, 29th Lancers, 30 points, Rs. 11-8.

Private Sweeny, Secunderabad Royal Scots, 30 points. Rs. 7-12.

Lieut. Smyth, Connaught Rangers, 29 points.

Colour-Sergt. Birt, East Lance., 28 points.

Sergt. Smith, Leicesters, 28 points.

Corpl. Powell, Scots, 27 points.

Capt. Harbord, 29th Lancers, 27 points.

Lieut. Graham, 121st Pioneers, 27 points.

Lance-Corpl, Hanley, Connaughts. 27 points,

Bandmaster Landrock, Connaughts, 27 points.

Each of the above receive Rs. 3-14 each. The longest score to be 25 points.

Volunteers, 1,000 yards:—

Corpl. Fernandez, B. B. Volunteers, 29 points, Rs. 9-12.

Volunteer Benjamin, B. B. Volunteers, 28 points, Rs. 5-4.

Sergt. Instructor Lockwood, B. B. Volunteers, 28 points, Rs. 4-8.

Match 31, Native individual, 1,000 Yards:—

Lce-Naik Bhaman Pandu, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 34 points, Rs. 21-14.

Pte. Watab Khan, 29th Lancers, 32 points, Rs. 3-9.

Naik Abdul Major Khan, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, 32 points, Rs. 8-12.

Sapper Thon Mahasui, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 31 points, Rs. 4-6.

Havildar Fakir Mahomed, 82nd Punjabis, 31 points, Rs. 4-6.

Six who scored 30 points, and five, 29 points, received minor prizes.

Match 6. British Championship scores, 600 yards:—

Color-Sergt. Smith, Connaughts, 32 points, Rs. 25.

Sergt. Dickerson, Connaughts, 30 points, Rs. 15.

Captain Lovett, 29th Lancers, 30 points, Rs. 10.

Brigadier General Watkis, 30 points, Rs. 5.

Corpl Pugh, 29 points; Quarter-Master Sergt. Bruen, Connaughts, 29 points; Lieut. Pardoe Worcesters, 29 points; Lieut. Smyth, Connaughts, 29 points; Sergt. Bridges, ditto, 29 points; Sergt. Mensmara. ditto, 29 points; Sergt. Grover, Worcesters, 29 points.

Each of the above received Rs. 5. Six who scored 28 points received minor prizes.

Match 11, Volunteers, championship scores, 600 yards:—

Corpl. Fernandez B. B. Volunteers, 30 points, Rs. 10.

Sergt. Instructor Lockwood, B. B. Volunteers, 29 points, Rs. 6.

Corpl. Sweeney, Leicester, 30 points. Pte. Underdown, Scots, 29 points.

All the above receive Rs. 3-14 each.

Capt. Lovell, 29th Lancers, 29 points.

Sergt. Smith, Leicesters; Pte. Eagles, Scots; Sergt. Ryder, Connaughts, Pte. Prentice, Connaughts, scored 29 points each and received Rs. 1-8 each.

Match 29, Native individual, 800 yards:—

Havildar Deojrad Hadam, 121st Pioneers, 33 point Rs. 21-14.

Pte. Hadan Khan, ditto, 31 points Rs. 13-12.

Driver Rajaram, 73rd Carnatics, 30 points, Rs. 8-12.

Lce-Naik Haralal, 80th Carnatics, 30 points; Havildar Waji Govindrajulu, 80th Carnatics, 30 points; Pte. Ramnath Singh, Ditto, 30 points; Lce-Naik Abdul Azizkhan, 73rd Carnatics, 30 points; Havildar Litam Perao, 114th Mahrattas, 30 points; Naik Bahar Singh, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 30 points. Each of the above received Rs. 4-6.

Match 30, Native individual, 900 yards:—Pte. Chinaswami, 80th Carnatics, 34 points, Rs. 21-14.

Pte. Shaik Mahebuo, 114th Mahrattas, 24 points, Rs. 13-2.

Subedar Golam Mohamedkhan, 29th Lancers, 32 points, Rs. 8-12.

Pte. Dikshamwath, 73rd Carnatics, 32 points, Rs. 4-6.

Havildar Sitaram Paste, 3rd Sappers and Miners, 32 points, Rs. 4-6.

Havildar Abdul Kindoo, 26 Cavalry, 52 points, Rs. 4-6.

Lance-Havildar Narayan Jadoo, 114th Mahrattas, 31 points, Rs. 4-6. Six further Scores of 31 points, and one of 30 points, receive minor prizes. Six who made 30 points were counted out.

LUCKNOW POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Semi-finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

Two of the games in the semi-finals in the Lucknow Polo Tournament for the Challenge Cup, presented by the XV Hussars, were played off this afternoon in the presence of a very large and fashionable gallery. The first game was between the Durham Light Infantry, represented by Captains Mathews, Unthank, Jeffreys and Wallace (back) and the Rifle Brigade, represented by Captains Harrison, Bassett, Messrs. Tod and Trafford (back). The Umpires were Captain Milvain and Mr. Tomkinson. The Riflemen scored their first goal within thirty seconds of the game opening. Then the Durhams confined play to the Rifle ground but the defence here was too good. Through the second and subsequent chukkers we witnessed a hard fought game. The Rifle Brigade team played a splendidly organized game. Their shooting was accurate and strong, and that they did not make a larger score was due to the good defence of Wallace. Jeffreys and Mathews put in a lot of good work, and they had bad luck in not being able to profit by the openings they secured. Most of the game was in the Durham's ground, where the Riflemen's good combination and play was seen at its best. Unthank, of the Durhams, had unfortunately new ponies, and this fact handicapped his team. At the conclusion of full time the Riflemen won by three goals and two subsidiaries to one goal. The second game was between the Royal Dragoon's Subalterns represented by Messrs. Chapman, Miles, Tomkinson and Pike (back) and the Crusaders represented by Messrs. Annesley (Oxfords) Watson (Somersets) Farran (Fourth Cavalry) and Morland (Oxfords) back. The Umpires were Major Climo, and Captain Jeffreys. This was a very level, fast and hostly contested game from its start to its conclusion The ball was ever travelling up and down the ground and whenever it got into proximity of either goal, there was a prolonged *melee*, out of which it was oftener driven back into play. The progress of the level game was watched with the keenest interest. All four players of each team played a good sound game. Tomkinson, for the Royals, and Watson for the Crusaders were, perhaps, most conspicuously brilliant. The Royals got more than one opening for scoring, but their final shots went astray. The Crusaders made better shooting, and at the close of the game were winners by two goals and three subsidiaries to one goal.

SIR HENRY KIMBER AT MADURA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

Sir Henry Kimber, Chairman of the South Indian Railway, arrived at Madura on Sunday last and received a deputation from the District People's Association, who presented an Address containing suggestions for the improvement of the working of the South Indian Railway.

FORTHCOMING MOTOR GYMKHANA.

An Interesting Programme.

Though the motorists of Bombay are disappointed of a repetition of the trials which were so enjoyable and so successful last year, they are to have some sport with their cars, and we are now able to give the programme of a series of events which are sure to be a great source of interest to motorists whether they be members of the "The Motor Union of Western India" or not. For the inception of the proposed Motor Gymkhana and Automobile show to be held on the maidan on February 22nd, car owners are indebted to Mr. N. M. Marshall, who seems never happy, unless devising schemes for other people's pleasure. The Gymkhana is under the patronage of H. E. the Governor, with the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton as the patrons.

The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the President of the Union, heads an influential committee, the vice-presidents of which are the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, I.C.S., the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., C.S.I.; Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield; Lieut.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I.M.S.; B. H. Hewett, J. D. Davar, Dr. A. H. Deane: Major C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S.; Mulraj Khatau, Naranji Dwarkadas, Muhamedbhai C. Ebrahim, Major F. E. Swinton, I. M. S.; R. D. Setna, Narotum M. Gooculdas, D. M. Dalal, E. C. B. Acworth, and the Hon. A. Hill Trevor with Dr. Deane and Mr. J. H. Davar as subcommittee. It may be mentioned that all the motorists of Bombay are invited to participate in the events, and all communication concerning the the same should be sent to Mr. Marshall, the Honorary Secretary, at his offices in Esplanade Road, The following is the programme of the events:—

Bending Race.—The cars to be driven backwards and forwards in and out of a row of flags. Cars will compete in heats of four. Points will be given for style.

Tortoise Race.—200 yards, slowest car wins; but any car actually stopping will be disqualified.

Motor House Competition.—In this, competitors are required to back from a given line and bring themselves to a stop within the space formed by three closely set hurdles.

Gretna Green Race.—(Ladies' Nomination.) Each competitor drives 100 yards to a point where he will be given an envelope containing the name of the lady he has to bring back in his car. Ladies will be hidden in Bushes 200 yards away. First prize to the first lady in, second prize to the lady nominated by driver or owner of the first car in.

Ladies Passenger Race.—Each competitor has to drive 100 yards, alight, assist a lady from a chair to seat in the tonneau, resume his seat, drive another 100 yards, pick up another lady as before, then resume his seat and drive to the finish. The ladies are not allowed to rise from chairs until the drivers take them by their hands, and it is required that the door of the tonneau must be properly fastened by the driver after seating each passenger. The car doing the course in shortest time wins.

Starting and Stopping.—Competing cars to be raced 100 yards and then stopped with the front wheels without touching the wall erected 4 feet beyond. The car nearest to the wall without touching wins.

Appearance Competition.—The competing or exhibiting car at the Show and Gymkhana presenting best appearance wins the prize.

220 Yds. Race Backwards.—The Competitors have to run their cars 220 yards backwards and the car doing the best performance over the marked area will be the winner.

Hair Pin Corner Stakes.—Drivers to go round an A shaped course, those negotiating the corner most successfully to get most points.

The Anti-Vibration Stakes.—A glass of water to be fixed to the bonnet, driver in with most water to win.

Legal Limit or Police Commissioner's Race.—In this the competitor is required to go once round the course with flying start, and finish by averaging as nearly as possible a speed of 15 miles an hour. The car doing the nearest average wins. No speedometers to be used on the cars.

Motor Musical Chairs.—The competitors are to drive round a course at a regular pace and at even distances from each other, the band playing meanwhile. On the music suddenly stopping the cars to be pulled up and engines stopped. Drivers will then run to the chairs placed in the centre of the ground, number of which will be one less than the number of competitors. Competition to be repeated until one man left in. Winner to drive round the course.

Gates and Posts.—Open to Lady drivers only. Competitors to drive through gates and posts arranged by Committee.

Prosecution Stakes.—Open only to members of the Bombay Motor Union. Cars to be driven over marked course and competitor to stand at given point to judge the speed.

The following conditions for the different events may be of interest.

The Bending Race will be open to two classes of cars, those with short chassis and those with long chassis.

The Motor House Competition will be contested in sections according to the smaller and larger wheel base.

The Appearance Competition will be divided into classes, *viz.*—

(1) 20 H. P. and over Landaulette or Limousine and covered bodies. (2) Under 20 H. P. Landaulette or Limousine and covered bodies. (3) 20 H. P. and over Double Phaeton and Tonneau or open bodies. (4) Under 20 H. P. and over Double Phaeton and Tonneau or open bodies.

These cars will be judged on general appearance and finish by lady judges and a special prize will be given for the car which in the opinion of the judges is the best automobile in the Show. A cup of Rs. 125 presented by A. Framjee, Esq., of Poona.

The 220 Yds. Race Backwards will be for cars of 10 H. P. and under, or cars over that H. P.

The Prosecution Stakes will require no entrance fee but competitions are limited to twelve, precedence being given in order of the entries received.

The Committee reserve the right to add to or cancel any of the above events after due notice.

Firms or persons exhibiting cars in the Show and the Gymkhana must enter into undertaking not to advertise any awards without the permission of the Committee of the Motor Union in writing.

An Automobile Show will be held in conjunction with the Motor Union Gymkhana and all those who desire to exhibit new cars are cordially invited to enter them.

This will afford a unique opportunity to those interested in the trade, as a large assembly of people who are Motorists or likely to become so will be present.

Handsome prizes of substantial value will be awarded and inscribed with the names of the winners. The full prize list will shortly be published.

The Annual Dinner of the Motor Union of Western India will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday the 27th February 1907 at 8-30 p.m. when the prizes for the events in connection with the Motor Gymkhana will be presented by Lady Jenkins after dinner.

Dinner tickets to be taken in advance and to be presented at the door. They may be had of Mr. Marshall.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 9th February:—

2nd Challenge Cup Race.—Course No. 13—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, round Committee Vessel leaving them to starboard, round South Karanja Buoy, thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them to port and finishing at Committee Vessel. Start at 3 p. m. Length 17·6 miles.

B. Class Handicap.—Course No. 6.—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock leaving both to starboard: thence round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and back to Committee Vessel. Start at 3-10 p. m. Length 10 miles.

Tomtit and C. Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 6—As above start at 3-20 p. m.

D. Class Handicap Race.—Course No. 11—From Committee Vessel round north Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard. Start at 3-30 p. m. Length 8·8 miles.

Afternoon Tea

is never more dainty and inviting than when accompanied by a few delicious cakes and scones, so easily made by using

BROWN & POLSON'S

raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK.)

Useful recipes with every tin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

Colonel F. S. Garrett, Commanding Jansi Brigade, transferred to Umballa Cavalry Brigade *vice* Colonel Swiney deceased.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Gale, R. E. appointed officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Derajat.

Lieutenant Muspratt, 12th Cavalry, is confirmed as Staff Captain in the Chief of Staff's Division.

2nd Lieutenant Slingsby is posted to 56th Infantry as Double Company Officer.

Major Henegan, 1st Battalion 10th Gurkhas, has been granted an extention of leave for 3 months on medical certificate.

On return from leave Captain A. J. Close, R. E., is posted to Military Works Services, Western Command.

Major Picton R. E., appointed to Military Works Services and posted to Northern Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, 39th Horse, is appointed Commandant 38th Horse, in succession to Colonel Drummond.

Captain R. M. Johnson, Brigade Major, R. A., is granted 8 months' combined leave.

Colonel L. M. Hall, Indian Army, has been selected for a Colonelcy on Staff and is posted to Fizabad, *vice* Colonel Wheatley whose tenure is about to expire.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.—Major F. J. Fowler, D. S. O. 2nd-in-Command 130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis, to be Commandant. Dated 28th January,

130th Prince of Wale's Own Baluchis.—Major A. le G. Jacob, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. J. Fowler D. S. O. appointed Commandant 127th Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 28th January.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.—Lieutenant W. A. Hagger Double Company Officer 114th Mahrattas is transferred in the same capacity. Dated 17th January.

119th Infantry.—Lieutenant W. H. Hodgson, Double Company Officer, to be Adjutant. Dated 30th January,

Lieutenant H. L. Harkness, from Poona to Quetta (instead of to Karachi as notified in Western Command Order No. 3, dated 4th January, 1907), as Commandant, 2nd Mule Corps, to relieve Lieutenant H. S. Eliot who on relief will remain at Quetta for instruction in Supply under the orders of the General Officer Commanding 4th (Quetta) Division.

The moves of Lieutenants C. D. Rice to Mhow and of Lieutenant E. P. F. Shine to Quetta are cancelled.

Lieutenant D. Steel, Indian Medical Service, Acting Assistant to Director, Bacteriological Laboratory, Bombay, passed an examination in Urdu by the Lower Standard in Part I at Bombay on 1st October.

The undermentioned Officer is granted eight months' combined leave out of India, on private affairs, including sixty days' privilege leave.

Command Staff.—Major G. C. Kemp, Staff Officer, Royal Engineers, Western Command.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. C. Collinson, Ordnance Department, for twelve months. Conductor E. M. Bray, Supply and Transport Corps, for twelve months.

SQUABBLE AMONG BOYS.

A Fatal Termination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 4.

A boy of about fourteen, named Ba San, is in custody on a charge of murder. From the information supplied to the Police it appears that while the deceased Hla Maung was seated in his house to the east of a *Hpoung yi kyaung* near the new Chetties' temple, two boys came to call him to come over to the *kyaung* as his adopted, father Hpoungyi W. Wayama, wanted him. Hla Maung said he would come presently. As he was doing this a boy saw the accused strike Hla Maung with his closed first. Ba San then ran away pursued by Hla Maung who caught him up and felled him with a blow on the head from a stick which he was carrying, of heavy, but very brittle wood, called *Mackay*. Ba San fell down and Hla Maung went back to his house and quietly laid down. The *Luygi* of the Tounglouby an quarter, who was in the house, noticed that he was bleeding from the breast and on being questioned he said he had been stabbed by Ba San. Hla Maung was sent to Hospital but died before he arrived.

TRICHINOPOLY—TIRUKOJILUR RAILWAY.

Survey Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

The Railway Board has sanctioned a survey being made by the South Indian Railway Company of the proposed railway from Trichinopoly to Tirukojilur.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHORT DINNERS COMING INTO FASHION.

It is curious to find London leading the way and Paris meekly following in the matter of the short-course dinner. The West End restaurants were the first to discover that the elaborate dinner of many courses found little favour, and that the carefully thought out menu of four or five choice dishes was much more acceptable to the modern taste. Many fashionable hostesses, too, revised the menu at their dinner parties in accordance with the new ideas. Now the Parisiennes are following suit, and they are quoting the example of king Edward when discussing the fors and agaisnts of short dinners. The King, whose fiat is accepted without question on social matters, is most assiduously copied in the French capital, and one of the best-known leaders of society in Paris astonished her friends a few days ago by giving a dinner party of four courses only, not counting sweets or dessert. During the Spring months, writes our lady correspondent in Paris, it will be considered correct to give short dinners, when very special attention is paid to the choice of costly and uncommon dishes and beautiful flowers. It is just one of those fads which appeal direct to the brains of the chic Parisiennes; to make a successful little dinner demands special qualities and it will delight them to vie with each other.

A PARISIAN DINNER.

A dinner amongst intimate friends in Paris is not infrequently a very wonderful affair; every detail is carefully considered, and all the senses are equally flattered; exquisite flowers, arranged most carefully to convey an impression of carelessness; soft music, coming from mysterious quarters, delicious wines served in glasses which—as likely as not—have been specially made in order that some delicate scheme of colour may be entirely successful, and a few exquisitely cooked and served dishes. A Parisienne who is proud of her dinners studies the feelings and inclinations of her guests quite as carefully as she studies her floral arrangements; she makes it certain that no one will be bored—even for a single moment; the adorer of to-morrow will be on the scene instead of the adorer of yesterday. Everyone will be in brilliant spirits and thoroughly well pleased with themselves, and, just because of this, with their hostess! I know of at least two notable Parisiennes who in variably take their guests—that is to say the women—into their confidence as regards the intended scheme of colour for a special dinner party, in this way avoiding a discordant note. One of the most popular women in Paris once said to me, apropos this subject, "What is the use of having the right table decorations if the women's gowns clash?" and she was perfectly justified! Of course it would not be possible for everyone to study detail in this manner, but it is quite worth while!

THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the error of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m., (local time) on the 5th of February 1907 was 29,959. The height for observatory barometer cistern above Zero of tide gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30-00 and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be-14 and this will be higher or lower by .01 for each 4 deg. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aucroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk rise at Bushire and Dwarka and a brisk fall in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore and Jaipur.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

WORK on the new Government magnetic observatory, now being built at Eskdale Muir, Dumfriesshire, was greatly advanced last year, but operations on the most important adjunct—the under-ground magentic building—have just been suspended, the suspicion having arisen that the blue whinstone used, which is quarried in the locality, has in it a certain proportion of iron. Should such be the case the delicate instruments employed for recording magnetic phenomena would be seriously interfered with, unless some other material were substituted. This observatory, situated in a remote country district, fifteen miles from a railway station, is intended to take the place of Kew Observatory which has been rendered useless for accurate work on account of the network of electric trams which now cover the western suburbs, and is therefore to be abandoned.

PRINCIPAL STORY AND MRS. OLIPHANT.

Mrs. Oliphant was a friend, it may be recalled, of both the late Principal Story and his father, and was a frequent guest at Resneath. When, forty-two years ago, the late Principal published a memoir of his father, Mrs. Oliphant wrote to Mr. Blackwood asking him, as "a great favour, to look at young Story's book," and in later works she gave counsel and help. In preparing the "Life of Edward Irving," Mrs. Oliphant received assistance from Principal Story in respect to his father's long intimacy with the famous preacher, and in her biography of Irving, as well as in her autobiography, she makes frequent allusion to Rev. Robert Story—"the handsome young minister, quite young, though already beginning to grow grey"—and to Rosneath.

THE CHARTERHOUSE.

It may not be very generally known that the Charterhouse, which has to mourn its Master, was considered by such an ardent lover of a bygone London as Sir Walter Besant to be "the most beautiful and most venerable monument of Old London." It is, indeed, a pity that more visitors do not make themselves acquainted with this delightful old institution, which, commencing its career as a Carthusian monastery, became after the Dissolution the town house of the Dukes of Norfolk. At this period the records tell of visits paid to the owners by Queen Elizabeth and James I. It was in 1611 that "good old Thomas Sutton" purchased the property and endowed it for the benefit of forty poor boys and eighty poor men. The Charterhouse is frequently visited by Thackeray enthusiasts owing to its associations with Colonel Newcome.

BRITISH MUSEUM ANNIVERSARY.

On January 15, 1759, the British Museum, originating in a bequest of Sir Hans Sloane to the nation, was first opened to the public. For forty years after its opening people wishing to see the Museum were obliged to fill in a form, giving their names, addresses, and occupation, stating also the day and hour they desired to be admitted. The names having been approved, only three hours were allowed for inspection of the treasures, one hour in each of the three departments then existing, and only ten persons were allowed to enter in each three hours. When Queen Victoria visited the Manuscript Department of the Museum, the only paper her Majesty asked to see was the blank sheet signed at the foot by the Prince who afterwards became Charles II., which, when his father's life hung in the balance, he sent to Cromwell with the message, "Fill it up in any way you like, but spare my father."

A LONDON POSTMAN'S ROUND IN 1720.

In the St. Martins Le Grand magazine Mr. J. A. J. Housden gives a specimen of a London suburban letter-carrier's daily round in 1720. Starting from London presumably from the Hermitage office in Little Tower-hill, he went through Low Leyton Walthamstow and Woodford to Chigwell, whence he returned home through Wanstead Leytonstone Stratford, and Bow; he delivered letters and parcels at "all the several houses dispersed" on his route and travelled 30 miles a day, or 180 miles a week,' winter and summer, fair weather and foul, yet in the winter season sometimes making use of a horse necessarily." What a different story would a "round" over the same ground be to-day!

ONE QUESTION IN THIRTEEN YEARS.

To the discussion on the ending or mending of the House of Lords Lord Alington has added his quota, and has stated that he would like to contest a seat in the House of Commons if it were lawful for him to do so. In thus expressing himself the Squire of Crichel, P. T. O. suggests, is probably recalling with regret the days when, as the Hon. Humphrey Sturt, he represented East Dorset. He won the suffrages of the electors there at every election from 1891 to 1904, when the death of his father raised him to the peerage. Yet in all those thirteen years he is reported to have made one remark in a sitting of the House, and that was a question.

A FIVE-MONTHS LONG VACATION.

There are doubtless many laymen who would have been better pleased to see a curtailment of the Long Vacation than a mere shifting of dates; for, however grateful a ten-weeks' rest may be to jaded judges and counsel, it is an inconveniently lengthy period to stop the machinery of the law. Things, however, might be, and have been, worse. Three centuries ago men of wig and gown rejoiced in a fourteen-weeks' rest from their labours—from July 5 to October 7—on the double grounds of "health, in dismissing the concourse of people at that contagious season of the year;" and "wealth, that the subject might attend his harvest and the ingathering of the crops of the earth." The lawyers of Stuart days actully added a fortnight to this prolonged vacation, while their successors of a century or so later laid aside their wigs for a solid five months in the summer and autumn. Still, with a hundred days of holiday in the full year (excluding Sunday), the modern lawyer ought to enjoy an effective safe guard against brain-fag.

SCOTLAND YET AGAIN.

A contemporary, commenting on the prospect of a Channel Tunnel, says: "All railway coaches and waggons would leave the most northern parts of Scotland and run to the capitals of France, Spain and Portugal, of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Russia, of Switzerland and Italy, of Germany, Austria, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumania, Turkey, and Greece." *Punch* administers a little Scotch philosophy thuswise:—

Eh, Sirs, my hairt has aft been wae
To think hoo foreign folk
Were doomed to groan the leelang day
'Neath ignorance's yoke;
Sae mony souls—French, Germans, Poles,
An' a' the lave created
To pine awa' in darkness a'
Untaught, uneddicated.

I wasna ane (like some I ken)
To blame the heathen Turks
For bein' sic benighted men.
Though batin' sair their works;
Gin they were blind in soul and mind,
An' waefully fell short in
What Virtue taught, 'twas no their faut
Sae much as their misfertin.

For hoo were they to ken, puir de'ils,
'Twixt richt an' wrang, while they
Sae far frae us enlightened chiels
In ooter drakness lay?
They've had nae chance to mak' advance
Towards a decent life, mon—
I'll pledge my word, some hevna heard
The very name o' Fife, mon.

On ay, the lang black nicht that seemed
Without an end is past;
The glorious day o' which I've dreamed
Sae aft will dawn at last,
Ay, even noo the sun breaks through
As bricht as burnished metal,
For—hail the thocht!—the warl' is brocht
In contact wi' Kingskettle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	10
B Mandvi, Umbla, Cumbhar and Dongri	3		19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	6	26
D Kheiwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0		12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Pai Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Tet Nagpada	2	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	16	13	126
Total plague deaths to date	154,069		
Total deaths last year to same date	1,111		1,111

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

TWO ANNIVERSARIES.

Two interesting anniversaries have passed almost without notice. January 15 was the bicentenary of the death of the first Earl of Stair, who is remembered as one of the chief instruments in bringing about the union of Scotland with England, and one of the leading actors in the "Massacre of Glencoe." The one action has brought him less fame than the other has covered his name with lasting infamy. It is commonly held that the popular description of the Nine of Diamonds as the Curse of Scotland is derived from the Dalrymple coat of arms, which bears nine golden lozenges arranged in saltire, and so has a reasonable resemblance to the card in question. Scotland has never forgotten or forgiven that night of misery in the wild valley of Glencoe. It is rather hard on a man who certainly did much good work for his country that the other popular association with his name is that of the tragic story of "The Bride of Lammermoor." Scott avowedly derived the plot from the tragic death of Stair's sister, who died insane a few days after her wedding to Dunbar of Baldoon in circumstances very silmar to those related in the novel about the death of Lucy Ashton. Scott has drawn a very unflattering picture of the Ashton family, though he does not go so far as the author of that contemporary lampoon on the Earl of Stair's father which declares that

Stair's neck, mind, wife, sons, grandson, and the rest
Are wry false, wisch, pests, parricide, possessed.

STATESMAN AND LAWYER.

The great novelist warned the reader that he must not suppose that "there was any idea of tracing the portrait of the first Lord Viscount Stair in the tricky and mean-spirited Sir William Ashton. Lord Stair whatever might be his moral qualities was certainly one of the first statesmen and lawyers of his age." His son, the first Earl of Stair, was, according to Defoe, "justly reputed the greatest man of squssel in the Kingdom of Scotland," and he helped largely to bring about that union which has so much contributed to the prosperity of both North and South Britain. He fell a victim, indeed, to his zeal for the union, which he did not live to see, dying suddenly the morning after a long and vehement debate, on the 8th of January, 1707.

FONTENELLE.

The other literary anniversary was that of Fontenelle, the great French philosopher, who died on January 9,1757, just a century and a half ago. Fontenelle was one of the longest lived of eminent writers, and this month we shall have occasion to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth. He just failed to complete his hundredth year, and linked the age of Moliere and Boileau to the age of Rousseau and Voltaire. Fontenelle is not well known nowadays though his "Entretiens sur la Pluralite des Mondes" may still be read with pleasure by those curious in the history of astronomy. He began life as a dramatist and novelist, and had the good sense to abandon a line of literature for which he proved to have no genius in favour of the more congenial task of the critic and the populariser. Without being a great original thinker, he showed a remarkable talent for foreseeing the trend of thought, and so kept himself in touch with the Zeitgeist throughout his long and singularly vigorous life. His wit has kept his books fresh to this day; his bestknown saying is that which he uttered in defence of "his peculiar union of heterodoxy and caution,"—"I may have my hand full of truth, and yet only care to open my little finger." The morality of this attitude in a scientific writer is questionable, but it certainly contributed to Fontenelle's success in an age when persecution was still a force to be seriously reckoned with in the country of Pascal and Rabelais. His book on the plurality of worlds, which first seriously maintained the habitability of other planets than the earth, had a considerable influence in its day.

"THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE FOUNDLING."

It is not often that one comes across a book so full of nature and so full of quiet, almost uneventful charm as in the "Philosopher and the Foundling." It is a tale of simple fisher-folk, and as tense in its interest as though it were a tale of far wider scope, for it deals with the primal elements of the human heart, and deals with them as they are and not as convention supposes them to be. Lina is the "foundling," and Hann, the good, slow, faithful Hann, her fosterbrother, is the philosopher. But Lina prefers the elegant, brilliant Bruno, Hann's brother, and in her wild, elfish way lets him make love to her. But in his success as a business man comes a crisis, and he flees, a ruined man and a disgrace to his family, leaving her in her trouble. She is very beautiful, with a strange, fantastic nature. Hann takes her under his protection, but, in spite of his goodness, she laughs at him as a man just as she has laughed at him as a boy, when they played together. It is only after her child is born that she realizes his goodness, and then—well, the author leaves off there, trusting to the reader's imagination. The story is very simple and very good. Hann is a character above the ordinary, and with all his goodness there is never a touch of unction, never a touch of self-consciousness. Lina is the girl he must have fallen in love with, and the two characters set each other off in a manner which says much for the skill and insight of the author.

GIRL UNDERGRADUATES.

"If in Statu Pupillari," were classified it would in all probability come under the neat heading of "books for older girls." It is a description, and a rather clever description, of life at a girl's college, a sort of school-story on a glorified scale. Eva, the presumable heroine, is by nature rather dull and uninteresting, though, of course, she is not to seem so to the reader. Unfortunately her dulness is described in rather a dull way, and the beautiful Miss Wriothesley and the rather objectionable Miss Watson are infinitely more interesting. The crude, lively opinions of all the young life is very well brought out, and the contrast of the girl Eva, arriving fresh from home, with no public or general theories at all with the fellow-students who have opinions and convictions about everything, is cleverly described. Of course, there are complications with "mere man," and Heine's tale of the youth who loved a maiden who loved another more occurs once again in this young and academic world. Ruth is a clever character, and the account of her escapade dressed as a man is amusing. The story is typical of college life, while is shown up in its many phases by the various characters which help to illustrate it.

BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

The usual summary of the books published in 1906 has just appeared in one of the trade papers. It seems that the war between the publishers and the "Times" has not as yet caused any diminution in the output of our presses. On the contrary, 1906 saw an increase of 168 books over those issued in 1905, the total being 6,985 as against 6,817 in the preceding year. The chief increase was in works of fiction, of which there were 375 more than in 1905, the grand total being 2,883—including juvenile tales,—or an average of more than nine for every working day in the year. It is highly probable that not more than a hundred of these novels, at the outside, could be named by the most omnivorous devourer of fiction, and that a very small percentage could even bay the expenses of publication. How many authors who were confident that they only needed to find a publisher in order to emerge into the large and spacious atmosphere which surrounds the popular and successful novelist are now groaning over their accounts and wishing that they had put their time to more profitable use! But the curious thing is not that authors should be found to write so many novels which have an absolutely ephemeral existence, but that publishers should be found so ignorant of their business as to waste good print and paper upon them. It is with more pleasure that one learns that the numbers of reprints issued in 1906 are 183 greater than those of the preceding year. The treasures of our older literature are year by year made more accessible to the impecunious student, and those publishers who have recognised that there was a large and remunerative market for old books in a new format have steadily reaped the reward of their intelligence.

A THACKERAY RELIC.

An interesting relic of Thackeray has lately been sold in a New York auction-room in the shape of a copy of Simson's "Elements" of Euclid which belonged to the future novelist, and is adorned with his signature and certain of those drawings which he was always fond of making when he should have been listening to lectures. Dean Liedell has described how the two of them idled their time thus at Charterhouse. At Cambridge Thackeray began, like Pendennis, by attending mathematical lectures with some assiduity, "but discovering before very long that he had little taste or genius for the pursuing of the exact sciences, and being perhaps rather annoyed that one or two very vulgar young men, who did not even use straps to their trousers so as to cover the abominably thick and coarse shoes and stockings which they wore, beat him completely in the lecture room, he gave up his attendance at that course and announced to his fond parent that he proposed to devote himself exclusively to the cultivation of Greek and Roman literature. Mrs. Ritchie tells us however, that, one branch of mathematics came easy to Thackeray. "I can remember my grandfather say (she writes) that Euclid was like child's play to my father, who went through the first books with absolute ease and facility. Algebra on the contrary he always disliked, and there were other subjects he turned from; for instance, he declared to the end of his life that he never could understand the difference between latitude and longitude. "One would hardly care to own a book which had given Thackeray pain and it is quite a proper thing that, whilst his Algebra has totaly disappeared, his Euclid should still be available for the collector, who has just given the respectable sum of £38 for it.

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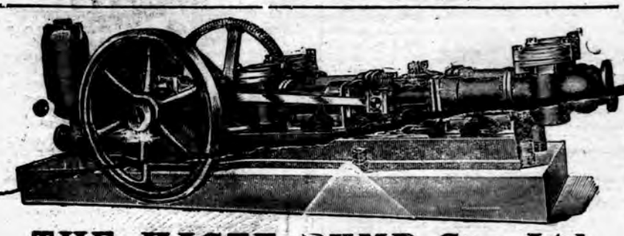

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